FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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BULGARIA

Zhivkov Returns From Visit to Romania 17 Jan C 1
Mladenov Receives Visiting USSR Delegation C 1
Lukanov Leaves for Moscow for CEMA Session C 1
PLO Military Delegation Arrives 17 January [VOP] C 1
Delegation Arms Shopping [AFP] C 1
Zhivkov Receives New FRG Envoy's Credentials C 2
Radio Reports New Albanian Premier Elected C 3
Stanishev Receives Ethiopian Delegation C 3
Private Plot for Higher Output Encouraged C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Ministry Statement on NATO Session Issued D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 15 Jan]
Daily Scores NATO D 1
U.S. 'Gross Interference' D 2
Operation of Train to Krakow, Poland Suspended D 2
[Bratislava PRAVDA 16 Jan]
Slovak PRAVDA on 'Illegal' Solidarity Activity [16 Jan] D 3
Husak, CPSU's Rashidov Meet, View Cooperation D 3
Jakes Receives BCP Economic Study Delegation D 3
RUDE PRAVO Notes Changes in Albanian Leadership [15 Jan] D 4
Cooperation Protocol With Algeria Signed D 4
Provision for Cuban Economic Credits Agreed D 4
Report on Bilak's Talks With Greek CP Delegation D 5
[Bratislava PRAVDA 16 Jan]
Case of Would-Be Emigrant Rejected by West Told D 5
[VECERNIK 14 Jan]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Commentary Condemns NATO Stand on Poland E 1
Commentator Criticizes Reagan Economics Speech E 1
Schmidt, Boelling Discuss Meetings With Honecker E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 16-17 Jan]
Hoffmann, Indira Gandhi Hold Delhi Talks E 2
Prosecutor Requests Extradition of Citizen in FRG E 3
Briefs: Margot Honecker in Ethiopia E 3

HUNGARY

Rakowski Cited on Polish State of Emergency F 1
Marjai Arrives in Moscow for CEMA Meeting F 1
Puja Returns Home From Visit to UK, Iceland F 1
Marjai Receives Armenian CP First Secretary F 1

POLAND

Rakowski Holds 18 Jan Press Conference G 1
Reasons for Martial Law G 1
Views on Media G 1
'Return to Normalcy' G 2
Pope Welcome To Visit G 4
Comments on Economy, Walesa [DPA] G 4
Government, Episcopate Representatives Meet G 4
RZECZPOSPOLITA Cited on Church-State Relations G 5
Cardinal Macharski Meets Civil Authorities G 6
[TRYBUNA LUDU 12 Jan]
Council of Ministers Discusses Supplies, Prices G 6
Flooding, Grain Supplies G 6
Grain Loan for Farmers G 7
Economic Committee Discussion G 7
'Large' Price Increases G 10
Ciosek Meets With Solidarity, Other TU Leaders G 10
Government Resolution on Functioning of Economy G 12
[TRYBUNA LUDU 31 Dec]
Preparations for Party Plenum in Progress G 17
Radom PZPR Voivodship Committee Issues Resolution G 17
Leaders Speak at Various Party Meetings G 17
Orzechowski in Lodz G 17
Kubiak With Lublin Activists G 18
Messner, Szalajda in Katowice G 19
Bielsko-Biala Meeting G 19
Mokrzyszczak at Lomza G 20
Zamosc Meeting on Tasks G 20
Czyrek Meets Lecturers G 20
Kubiak at College Conference G 21
Messner at Sosnowiec G 21
PZPR, ZSL Joint Plenum G 21
Tarnow Joint Commission Meeting G 22
Joint Meetings in Gorzow G 22
Various Trials Under Martial Law Continue G 22
Szczepanski Remarks at Trial G 22
Solidarity Members Sentenced G 23
[TRYBUNA LUDU 8 Jan]
Solidarity Official Sentenced G 23
Further Convictions G 24
Antispeculation Activity, Results Reported G 24
RZECZPOSPOLITA Editor, First Issue Viewed G 24
[TRYBUNA LUDU 13 Jan]
Contents Summed Up G 26
More on Contents G 27
Radio Program II Resumes Broadcast 17 Jan G 27
Programming Details G 27
[TRYBUNA LUDU 14 Jan]
Warsaw Anniversary G 28
Regional National Salvation Committees Set Up G 28
Farm Workers To Receive Additional Meat Ration G 29
College Reopenings, Students' Return Noted G 29
Minister Discusses Reopening G 29
Medical Students Return G 29
Poznan Art Colleges Resume G 30
Technical Courses To Resume G 30
Bankers Meet Western Representatives in Vienna G 30

Raw Materials, Freight Received From USSR G 30
Plan Exceeded G 30
More on Supplies G 31
Part Two of NATO 'Secret' Declaration G 31
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI on Tasks Facing Communists G 32
PZPR's Problems, Rehabilitation Efforts Noted G 32
[TRYBUNA LUDU 9-10 Jan]
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Calls for Party Renewal G 33
Tasks in Overcoming Economic Crisis Cited G 34
Martial Law 'Chance' To Clear Way for Reform G 35
Briefs: Procurement Figures G 35

ROMANIA

Reportage Continues on 14-17 Jan Zhivkov Visit H 1
Award Ceremony Speech [SCINTEIA 15 Jan] H 1
Ceausescu Toasts Zhivkov [SCINTEIA 15 Jan] H 2
USSR Signs Cooperation Protocols in Bucharest H 3
Electronics Protocol 15 Jan [SCINTEIA 16 Jan] H 3
Agricultural Protocol 15 Jan [SCINTEIA 16 Jan] H 4
Meat, Milk Agreement Signed H 4
DPRK Signs Trade, Payments Protocol 16 Jan H 4
Italian Dignitaries Pay Visit to Bucharest H 5
PSDI Delegation H 5
Ceausescu Receives Minister H 5
Verdet Cables Muhyi ad-Din on Appointment H 5

YUGOSLAVIA

FEC President Djuranovic Visits Algeria I 1
Departure Reported 18 Jan I 1
Premier Arrives in Algeria I 1
Talks Begin 18 Jan I 1
Dragosavac Discusses Contemporary Conditions I 2
[BORBA 31 Dec-3 Jan]
Oil Strike Reported in South Adriatic Sea I 7
[Milosevic, Majstorovic in POLITIKA 6 Jan]

ZHIVKOV RETURNS FROM VISIT TO ROMANIA 17 JAN

AU171938 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] On 17 January Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, returned to Bulgaria. At the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, he paid a 4-day friendly visit to Romania.

At Sofia airport Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the officials accompanying him were cordially greeted by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Yordanov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Georgi Dzhagarov, Mitko Grigorov and Yaroslav Radev, deputy chairmen of the State Council, and Grigor Stoichkov, Kiril Zarev and Stanish Bonev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers. (Eminescu Dragomir), Romanian charge d'affaires in Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

MLADENOV RECEIVES VISITING USSR DELEGATION

AU151940 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 15 Jan (BTA) -- A working group of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, led by Mr Sergey Bogomolov, chief of "General International problems" Department, visited the country, January 13-15, 1982.

During the talks held in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, topical international problems of mutual interest were reviewed.

Mr Sergey Bogomolov was received by Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria.

LUKANOV LEAVES FOR MOSCOW FOR CEMA SESSION

AU182016 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, and permanent representative of Bulgaria to CEMA, left for Moscow today to participate in the 102d session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

PLO MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 17 JANUARY

NC171233 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1150 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] A Palestinian military delegation arrived in Sofia today led by Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander-in-chief [of the Palestinian revolution forces] and Fatah Central Committee member. The delegation includes Brother Abu al-Walid [Col Sa'd Sayil], director ofthe Central operations and Fatah Central Committee member, and Brothers Abu Ahmad Fu'ad, Mamduh Nawfal, 'Ali Ishaq and Isma'il Abu Jamal.

The delegation will hold military talks with senior military officials in Bulgaria. The delegation will then visit Czechoslovakia.

Delegation Arms Shopping

NC171017 Paris AFP in English 0950 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Beirut, 17 Jan (AFP) -- A Palestinian military delegation is touring East European countries with a view to making arms deals, according to the Lebanese daily AL-LIWA' here today.

The delegation was at present in the Czechoslovak capital Prague and would later visit Hungary and the Soviet Union.

The tour had been decided in principle when Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat visited Moscow last October, the paper said.

Mr 'Arafat asked during the visit for increased military aid, covering land and sea coast material.

The delegation was led by Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander-in-chief of military section to the Fatah group, largest of the Palestinian groups, the paper said.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW FRG ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU182059 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 18 Jan (BTA) -- "The challenge of the present day is to intensify the constructive and honest dialogue between the states of the East and the West, to create premises for reviving detente, cooperation and security in Europe and in the world. This is why we stand for a dialogue, this is why we are prepared to resume our dialogue at any level including the summit", said today Mr Todor Zhivkov, State Council president, when Mr Josef Thomas, presented his credentials to him.

Elaborating on the ascending development of the two countries' relations in the political, economic, techno-scientific and cultural spheres, the Bulgarian first leader emphasized that it is the result of the process of detente. Today, he continued, when unfortunately detente is threatened by a growing trend towards confrontation, countries like ours with relations like ours can and must make their contribution to the efforts for preserving the positive in the international life of the seventies. They have to join in the efforts for saving the world from a new "cold war" which could easily turn into a hot nuclear catastrophe.

Mr Josef Thomas also stressed the satisfactory development of bilateral relations, especially the economic ones. He emphasized that Bulgaria's economic successes in 1981 are due to a great extent to improving the structure of the Bulgarian export, and her flexible foreign trade policy.

Mr Josef Thomas said: "The foreign policy of the Federal Republic of Germany pursues, as its supreme goal, the policy of active safeguarding of peace. This is the reason why we stand for the dialogue and the partner's cooperation between states".

Bulgaria and the FRG established diplomatic relations in 1973. This, as Mr Todor Zhivkov declared today, was the direct result of the then new climate in Europe, of the process of detente which was gaining speed.

Active political contacts followed immediately. Mr Todor Zhivkov visited the FRG in 1975 and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt returned the visit in 1979. The West German foreign minister visited Bulgaria last year and now his counterpart, Mr Petur Mladenov, is scheduled on a business visit to the Federal Republic.

The economic relations have developed particularly well. They are regulated in the ten-year agreement and the prospects for the development of economic, industrial and technical cooperation signed in 1975.

For years now the FRG has been placed first in Bulgaria's trade with the non-socialist countries. In 1980 it amounted to 620.5 million leva, making up 3.6 per cent of Bulgaria's total trade, and (?2) percent of the trade with the advanced capitalist countries. There is still a certain lack of balance in the trade which, according to Bulgarian economists, is due to the EEC restriction measures towards traditional Bulgarian goods. About 80 per cent of the Bulgarian exports are industrial commodities -- products of the chemical industry, the light industry, mechanical engineering. Industrial cooperation between Bulgarian enterprises and West German firms keeps expanding.

RADIO REPORTS NEW ALBANIAN PREMIER ELECTED

AU181215 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] According to the ALBANIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY, at the eighth Session of the Ninth National Assembly the deputies elected Adil Carcani as chairman of the Council of Ministers, in place of the recently deceased Mehmet Shehu. Adil Carcani has been a member of the AWP Central Committee Politburo and since 1974 a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Today's session approved the composition of the government and its program. The session also deal with the country's draft plan on economic development for the 1981-1985 period as well as the draft plan and draft budget for 1982.

STANISHEV RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION

AU151937 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 15 Jan (BTA) -- Today Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, received the leader of here-visiting working group of the Central Committee COPWE (Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia) and commissar of the higher education of Socialist Ethiopia, (Mr Bilelin Manderfo) [as received]

At the meeting views were exchanged on the further development of cooperation between the two parties, particularly in the training of cadres.

PRIVATE PLOT FOR HIGHER OUTPUT ENCOURAGED

AU140943 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 14 Jan (BTA) -- The system of measures and encouragement to promote the development of private plots in Bulgaria has been supplemented by a government decree published towards the end of 1981. The decree gives prominence to stimulating the production of meat for the home market.

Higher purchasing prices are fixed for almost all kinds of meat and animal products from livestock fed on fodder obtained from the farmers' private plots. Up to now one of the chief incentives has been the bonuses paid in kind in the form of supplies of concentrated fodder from the state. The law providing for this incentive remains, and will remain, in force by maintaining the previous purchasing price. If the farmer, however, does not make use of his right to a bonus in kind, the animal products obtained by him will be paid higher prices - for pork per ton of live weight he will get 860 leva more, for veal - 300 leva more, for poultry -- 220 leva, for 1,000 eggs - 20 leva, etc.

The base for the production of fodder by the farmers who own private plots is sufficiently big. More than 600 thousand hectares of land have been allotted to them so far. Apart from this land, 70 thousand hectares have also been granted gratuitously to workers, employees and pensioners for them to farm in their leisure time. The question of personal farming is being settled voluntarily. The land allotted for personal plots will be considerably increased in the future. Of course, the land allotted for these plots is and will continue to be that which is unsuitable for the highly mechanized methods of working and cultivating the land as do the agro-industrial complexes.

In attaining a rapid increase in animal products in the next few years, the public sector of farming is being relied on above all. It will ensure about two-thirds of the animal products. But the private plots, which are in practice a supplement of public farming and are in many respects closely bound up with them, are also a very considerable reserve to fall back on in fulfilling the tasks that stock-breeding have to tackle. The proportion of the total output of meat they produce is 39 percent, of milk - 36 percent and of eggs -- 33 percent. It is expected that these percentages will be maintained in the future, too, in the production of considerable higher quantities of animal products in absolute figures.

MINISTRY STATEMENT ON NATO SESSION ISSUED

'Contravenes Basic Norms'

AU181413 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jan 82 p 1

[Declaration of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs: "The Solution of the Situation in Poland Is the Affair of the Polish People's Republic"]

[Text] Prague, 14 Jan (CTK) -- In connection with the extraordinary session of the ministers of foreign affairs of the NATO member states, held in Brussels on 11 January 1982, the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs is obliged to state that the deliberations [projednavani] on the internal affairs of a sovereign state -- the Polish People's Republic -- and the declaration adopted contravene the basic norms of international law, the UN Charter. as well as the CSCE's Final Act.

It is known that the United States has for a long time been supporting the antisocialist forces in the Polish People's Republic, whose aim it was to overthrow the socialist system. The economic and other sanctions proclaimed by the U.S. Government against the Polish People's Republic and the USSR are a gross interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic at a time when the consolidation process has been started in this country. The NATO declaration distorts objective facts and makes totally unfounded claims that the Soviet Union and other socialist states are deciding on the current development in our neighbor's country. Czechoslovakia fully respects the fact that the proclamation of the state of emergency is in harmony with the Constitution and the valid laws of the Polish People's Republic and that this measure was dictated by the urgent necessity to prevent bloodshed and a civil war.

The method of solving the situation in Poland is a purely national affair of the Polish People's Republic, which is also the only one to have the right to choose appropriate measures against the activities of the forces that were driving the Polish people into bloodshed and a national catastrophe with unimaginable internal and international consequences.

The CSSR has always endeavored to promote detente and the development of beneficial relations and cooperation in Europe. For this purpose it strove, and is striving, to achieve positive results at the current Madrid meeting of CSCE participants. The attempt made by the U.S. Government and some of its allies in NATO to raise at this meeting questions that are an internal affair of a participating state flatly contradicts the Final Act of Helsinki and represents a clear effort to torpedo the results so far achieved in these deliberations.

The NATO session's declaration shows that the United States and some of its partners are not proceeding in keeping with the generally recognized norms of international law. The CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs therefore deems it necessary to point out in this connection that the U.S. Government above all should respect the commitments it has taken upon itself by adopting the UN Charter and signing the CSCE's Final Act.

Daily Scores NATO

LD130920 Prague CTK in English 0808 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Prague, 13 Jan (CTK) --"Although the communique from the NATO session in Brussels has much to say about Poland, it is obviously only a pretext needed by the U.S. administration to assert its cold war orientation," RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

The Brussels communique links talks on arms limitation with a return to what it calls real reforms and dialogue in Poland; that is to say, it demands capitulation of the Government of People's Poland before counter-revolutionary forces in exchange for talks on arms limitation, the paper commented.

"The world has already seen such attempts, in the years of the cold war, at the time of the Dulles doctrine of 'containment of communism.' Dulles contained absolutely nothing. On the contrary, he himself was contained and pushed into the dungeon of history by the desire of mankind for peace. If the U.S. administration stubbornly refuses to realize this, the West European states should think of these historical parallels since they can only lose by such a policy. This should also be borne in mind by those social democratic leaders who speak at sessions of the Socialist International about the need for international detente and peace, but whose governments make declarations to the contrary in Brussels. This is food for thought also for those communist parties in Western Europe who actually join this tune by their failure to assess the situation from the class points of view."

"Czechoslovakia, together with all socialist countries, firmly sides with fraternal socialist Poland at the hour of its severe test. People's Poland will not be knocked down, and not even communiques of the North Atlantic Pact, however arrogant, may change anything in this," RUDE PRAVO pointed out.

U.S. 'Gross Interference'

LD160938 Prague CTK in English 0805 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Prague, 16 Jan (CTK) -- A change in the world strategic balance is one of the main targets of U.S. effort. Washington has therefore fabricated the myth of "Soviet military superiority" and unleashed the arms race, RUDE PRAVO wrote editorially today.

As the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry said in a statement Thursday, a feature of this policy of the United States has been support for the anti-socialist forces in Poland which aimed at overthrowing the socialist system. This transparent aggressive policy is combined with economic and other sanctions which are to punish Poland for containing the anti-socialist forces. The U.S. is now also shamelessly imposing the methods of gross interference in Poland's internal affairs on other NATO members, the paper noted.

The energetic measures of the Military Council of National Redemption are regarded by President Reagan "as his personal defeat, which is also evident in his hateful, malevolent statements."

"The Reagan administration is trying to liquidate the achievements of the policy of detente, a period in which it suffered many defeats and failures. Its endeavour now is but a repeated attempt of the reactionary forces to reverse the international situation.

"Many times in the last few years has the United States attempted to drag mankind into a whirl of war threats. It has always returned to the only possible road directed towards a creative peacefu future. However, we do not have the right to underrate the degree and extent of the international complications intentionally caused by the U.S. administration. We must be on our guard," RUDE PRAVO stressed.

OPERATION OF TRAIN TO KRAKOW, POLAND SUSPENDED

AU181325 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Jan 82 p 2

[CTK report in the column "Information in Brief"]

[Text] The Federal Ministry of Transportation announces that effective 17 January, until further notice, the train No 210-2111 Cracovia will cease operation in the Kosice-Krakow section and vice versa. Operation in the Kosice-Budapest section and vice versa is not affected.

SLOVAK PRAVDA ON 'ILLEGAL' SOLIDARITY ACTIVITY

AU181622 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Jan 82 p 6

[CTK report: "The Enemies Have Not Given Up"]

[Text] Although more than 1 month has passed since the proclamation of the state of emergency in Poland, and although every day is bringing further and further positive results both for the national economy and for society, the enemies of socialist renewal in the Polish People's Republic are not lowering their weapons. The provocational propaganda campaign continues and the NATO countries are not stopping their interference directed against stabilization in Poland. This is also proved by the peculiar press conference to which the reporters of the AFP, UPI and ANSA news agencies and of the French daily LE MONDE were invited this Tuesday, in a certain Warsaw apartment. Two men who claimed to belong to the leadership of the illegal "Solidarity" announced there that a "passive resistance" which should hamper production is now being organized.

However, the AFP reporter wrote that the persons introduced at the "press conference" are completely unknown to the journalists and that it is not clear whether they really represent the illegal "Solidarity" and whether they are speaking the truth.

But the reports on the illegal activities of so-called "Solidarity" confirm that the warning which is appearing these days in the Polish dailies is right: It would be naive to believe that the political enemies have given up their goals once and for all. In fact, the authorities in a certain Polish city confiscated, even as late as a few days ago, 4,500 illegal leaflets. The RZECZPOSPOLITA daily wrote that unknown culprits left an explosive charge in a telephone booth in Warsaw which exploded; the explosion destroyed the booth and shattered the windows in a nearby cafeteria and in two cars parked nearby.

The REUTER agency, too, carries further information on the illegal activities of so-called "Solidarity." It writes that leaflets have appeared in Warsaw and in other Polish cities; they are aimed against the present state of emergency in the country and support the discriminatory Western measures against Poland.

HUSAK, CPSU'S RASHIDOV MEET, VIEW COOPERATION

LD181344 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Today at Prague Castle, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

The subject of their cordial talks was cooperation between both fraternal parties and countries and the exchange of experiences in fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress.

JAKES RECEIVES BCP ECONOMIC STUDY DELEGATION

LD131754 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received a BCP Central Committee study delegation headed by Delcho Poryazov, departmental deputy chief of the party Central Committee. The delegation is acquainting itself with the experiences of the CPCZ in the planning and management of the national economy. In the course of a friendly conversation, Comrade Milos Jakes informed the Bulgarian guests about the realization of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress regarding the economy and the results achieved. He paid particular attention to the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation within the CEMA framework and in bilateral contacts between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

RUDE PRAVO NOTES CHANGES IN ALBANIAN LEADERSHIP

AU181359 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jan 82 p 7

[CTK report: "New Albanian Premier"]

[Text] Tirana, 14 Jan (CTK) -- As was announced by Tirana Radio, Adil Carcani -- up to now first deputy prime minister -- was elected the new chairman of Albania's Council of Ministers at the Thursday session of the Albanian People's Assembly.

Belgrade -- Citing imformed observers, the Yugoslav press agency TANJUG has announced that Mehmet Shehu, chairman of Albania's Council of Ministers, had been the victim of a sharp conflict in the supreme Albanian leadership and had been killed.

This announcement refutes the former official report from Tirana that Mehmet Shehu had committed suicide on 18 December 1981. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 15 January carries on page 7 a 200-word biography of the new prime minister]

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH ALGERIA SIGNED

LD151628 Prague CTK in English 1540 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Prague, 15 Jan (CTK) -- The sixth session of the Czechoslovak-Algerian Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation wound up here on Friday with the signing the 1982 protocol of the two countries' long-term trade agreement. The protocol and other documents were signed by Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban and Algerian Minister of Commerce Abdelaziz Khellef.

The documents create positive prerequisites for the promotion of trade and especially for increased supplies of machinery and engineering equipment from Czechoslovakia. This applies particularly to lorries, machine tools and medical equipment. The two countries are interested in new forms of cooperation such as the assembly of machinery and supplies of complete plants to Algeria as well as to third markets in cooperation with Algerian national companies. Also discussed were possibilities of the participation of Czechoslovak building organizations in the implementation of the Algerian development plan for [figure indistinct] -1984 in the construction of [word indistinct] amenities, industrial plants and water conservancy and other projects. In addition to traditional raw materials, such as iron ores and phosphates, Czechoslovakia will import from Algeria non-ferrous metals, farm produce and possibly also some industrial products.

The Algerian minister of commerce left for home after the talks.

PROVISION FOR CUBAN ECONOMIC CREDITS AGREED

LD151610 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Today in Prague, an agreement was signed between the Governments of Czechoslovakia and the Republic of Cuba on the providing of credits for investment projects within the framework of economic cooperation for 1981-85. This agreement is an important document for the further deepening and development of economic relations between the two countries. Czechoslovakia will supply Cuba technological equipment for the construction of electric power stations, participate in the development of agricultural production, the industrial processing of citrus fruit and the construction of a hydroelectric power station and a brewery, and also take part in a number of other projects. The agreement was signed by the federal minister of foreign trade, Bohumil Urban, and the minister chairman of the state committee for economic cooperation, Hector Rodrigues Llompart.

REPORT ON BILAK'S TALKS WITH GREEK CP DELEGATION

AU181327 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Jan 82 p 1

[CTK report: "The United States' Aggressive Policy Condemned; Report on the CSSR Visit of a Greek Communist Party Delegation"]

[Text] Prague -- Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, conferred in Prague with the head of a Greek Communist Party [KKE] Central Committee delegation, Grigoris Farakos, member of the KKE Central Committee Politburo.

The representatives of the two parties briefed each other on the situation in their parties and on their current tasks. They also exchanged views on current issues of the international communist and workers movement and on the current situation in the world.

The two sides resolutely condemned the militaristic aggressive policy of American imperialism, which -- in its hatred of progress, freedom and peace -- poses a dangerous threat to life in peace and the very existence of the nations of Europe and the whole world. They expressed their full support for the policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries aimed at averting a nuclear catastrophe, reducing armament and at disarmament, and at further developing peaceful cooperation, which is in the most profound interest of the people of all countries.

In connection with the developments in Poland, the two representatives positively assessed the resolute steps of the Polish leadership against counterrevolution, aimed at consolidating society, overcoming the present difficulties and bringing about a further development of socialist Poland. They expressed their full solidarity with Polish communists in their endeavor to consolidate the party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They condemned the gross interference of international imperialism in Poland's affairs, especially the multifaceted pressure exerted by the United States on the other NATO member countries to enforce their support for actions which are directed not only against the Polish people but also against peace in Europe and in the world at large.

The two sides expressed their firm conviction that the present stage of the exacerbated international class struggle urgently requires the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement, and that the highest obligation of a communist now is -- together with other progressive, democratic and peace forces -- to wage an energetic struggle for detente and preserving peace, and against the aggressive plans of imperialism.

The talks between the representatives of the CPCZ and the KKE reaffirmed full unanimity of views on the issues discussed. They were held in the spirit of traditional fraternal relations and were marked by a determination to further develop and deepen those relations.

CASE OF WOULD-BE EMIGRANT REJECTED BY WEST TOLD

AU181520 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 14 Jan 82 p 7

[Reprint from Ostravsky VECERNIK: "Bitter Knowledge; No Interest in Emigres in the West"]

[Text] These days our authorities are investigating, in penal proceedings, the case of Tomas B. from Ostrava, 30 years old, whom the Hungarian Border Guards apprehended on the Hungarian-Austrian border during an attempt to flee to Austria.

Rather an unusual, curious case, curious because Tomas B. had been granted a permit to leave the country from the appropriate Czechoslovak authorities; but despite this he was leaving our country illegally, by fleeing over the state borders of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Tomas B.'s criminal record already shows entries -- inebriation, brawls, an attack against a public officer. All these felonies he had perpetrated before 1977. But that year he made a radical change for the better. He worked honestly and, as he himself says, from that moment he did not swallow even a gulp of beer. This is confirmed not only by the employer's entries in his personal file at the time, but also by the fact that during that period he had paid back Kcs35,000 of the loans to newlyweds, and Kcs16,000 for various other expenditures.

Then he wanted to try his luck in the capitalist world. Our official places fulfilled his wish and gave him an emigration permit. How the capitalist states behaved toward him he himself describes:

"...I went to inquire about the possibilities of emigrating in the spring 1979, first to the FRG Embassy. There they told me to get an emigration passport or document; then they said they would give me a residence permit without any trouble. On the basis of this promise, I began my efforts to get a permit to emigrate from the CSSR. When I came to the FRG Embassy in 1980, I had obtained all that was needed from our country.

"They had annulled my Czechoslovak citizenship; I had paid all outstanding claims; I had in my hands identity cards for myself and my family; but they did not give me the permit to emigrate to the FRG. Their stated reason was that their refugee and immigrant camps are overcrowded, that they do not have enough work for their own citizens. Then I visited the Swedish, Danish, Swiss, Canadian, U.S., Austrian and Belgian Embassies. In all of them I was told that they are not interested in immigrants, that they are taking only emigres from camp centers like Traiskirchen, Zirndorf and so forth.

"The Czechoslovak authorities had not given me any trouble with my emigration, but no Western state wanted to accept me. At the embassies where I was asking for an entry visa, a residence permit and a working permit, I was told that they have enough of their own people and problems, especially with unemployment, and that they are not taking any imigrants..."

Yes, they do have their own big problems in the capitalist states -- whole armies of hundreds of thousands of unemployed, the steadily deepening economic crisis for which their economists have in vain been seeking a cure for many years, and sharp class social conflicts. But where, in this case, have they mislaid humanism, the interhuman relations which the capitalist states like so much to brandish? Surely in this case it was an obvious violation of the Helsinki agreements. The wife of Tomas B. is a foreign citizen; after all these unsuccessful deliberations she left the country with her son in the belief that there they could soften up at least some authorities. But this did not happen. The authorities indicated their own solution: They should first emigrate and then ask for political asylum; otherwise, they would not be accepted as immigrants. Everybody said that and the man at the Australian representative office made it clear.

Tomas B. stated: "I was also trying to find out about possibilities of emigrating to Australia. At the British Embassy the Australian deputy consul told me that I could move to Australia only if I knew English, had a full secondary-school education, and if I owned property which I could take with me to Australia. I objected by saying that I know many people who are living in Australia who did not have to fulfill all these conditions. They explained to me that those are political immigrants who had come to Australia from refugee camps in Austria, Italy or the FRG; and they indicated to me that if I were to emigrate, I would receive all the advantages of political immigrants, but that they are not interested in me as an immigrant..."

Tomas B. finally succumbed to their whisperings about emigration and political asylum because of his longing for his son and wife. When he was cutting through the wire on the Hungarian-Austrian border, he almost lost his life; in the end he appeared on the defendants' bench. But in fact those who had provoked him to this act by their inhuman approach should also be sitting on that bench with him.

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS NATO STAND ON POLAND

LD190715 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Excerpt] There are two aspects in NATO's attitude to developments in Poland: Firstly, a gross, undisguised interference in the country's internal affairs, as expressed in the NATO foreign ministers' statement and secondly, the feeling of having lost something. But how can one lose something one has never had? This is the theme of the following commentary by Albert Reiss:

When one listens to and reads what is being said and written in the West on the subject of Poland since the NATO foreign ministers conference a week ago, it seems as though something like a moment of truth has come. Not much more needs to be said on the NATO foreign ministers' statement. It is difficult to find a more blatant interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign country. One must therefore ask why all scruples were set aside. Their statement has put NATO foreign ministers in a truly uncomfortable position and the Greek Government knew exactly what they were doing in objecting to the most important precepts in this catalogue of orders for Poland. There is nothing that could possibly justify such a flagrant interference in Poland, especially not the Helsinki Final Act, which NATO would like to refer to. For the latter does not forbid any socialist state from protecting its socialist society from attacks emanating from both home and abroad.

So why are they acting as if they had lost something? In fact they have not lost anything for one cannot lose something one has never had. At any rate NATO's attitude and virtually all Western statements on Poland reveal all the expectations, plans and illusions that were present. Ultimately it all boils down to one thing -- Poland was already part and parcel of NATO's calculations and played a special role in NATO's and the United States' political and probably also their military strategy. The main strategic aim was the elimination of socialism in Poland. A leading West German business newspaper, the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE confirms this. It speaks openly of a "hoped for change in one of the social systems in the East." No need to spell out the meaning of this.

This brings us to a second question, which renders NATO's position even more uncomfortable. NATO not only hoped for a change in one of the social systems in the East, for example socialism in Poland, but it also actively worked for it. Dozens of leads both open and hidden, connect the West to counterrevolution in that country. And yet they still claim NATO is a defense alliance. What in fact can NATO defend in Poland -- human rights? The NATO foreign ministers would do better to turn to their colleague in Washington and ask him questions about his country's open military intervention in El Salvador, Chile, Guatemala and also Israel. There is nothing for NATO to defend in Poland.

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES REAGAN ECONOMICS SPEECH

DW181047 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Arno Friedmann commentary]

[Text] Addressing U.S. businessmen in New York, U.S. President Reagan discussed the country's economic situation. Even though U.S. industry is utilized only 74.9 percent of capacity and 9.5 million Americans are looking for jobs, the President continued to display optimism. Arno Friedman comments:

Nearly a year after his inauguration Reagan still has nothing more to offer to his compatriots than nice words and castles in Spain. The United States is undergoing one of its most serious crises since World War II. This is how economic experts judge the situation. Yet the President continues to promise a cure for all serious ailments and an early recuperation. This is glowing optimism against a gloomy background.

If we look for something new and for some differences between election campaigner Reagan and the administration chief, what we find is perhaps the role which he has now picked for himself. His government is a cleanup team, he reassured the businessmen, and in line with this he sees himself most likely as the head cleaner. And Reagan plays this role quite excellently. Land Kirkland, the chairman of the trade union umbrella organization AFL/CIO, expressed it as follows: The Reagan administration is sacrificing the health and hope of millions on the altar of pompous economic abstraction.

Yes indeed, the U.S. President has really cleaned up among the trade union achievements of the past 50 years. He cleaned up and perhaps cleaned out some of the social programs that have protected the poor in his country against the worst misery. Some 40 billion was cut from unemployment support and sickness payments, from the school lunch program for needy children and from coupons for the purchase of food at a lower price. It was probably the most thorough cleanup team in U.S. history that was at work, and it quickly did away with the illusion of a just distribution of commodities.

It was a redistribution scheme -- from social programs to arms programs. Social expenditures are a waste, Reagan said. In contrast, tax reductions for the rich -- 750 billion in the next 5 years -- ultimately somehow also benefit the poor. They will get jobs if only the entrepreneurs are given adequate incentives for investments. Well, there are plenty of incentives, but 16.5 million Americans are without jobs or on reduced worktime.

Reagan's recipe is probably not working. This is why he and his cleanup team must accept the allegation of a New York newspaper that while they promised to wage war on poverty, this has turned into a war against the poor.

SCHMIDT, BOELLING DISCUSS MEETINGS WITH HONECKER

AU181534 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16-17 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Bonn (ADN) -- According to a government spokesman in Bonn, on Friday Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had a talk with Klaus Boelling, head of the permanent representation of the FRG in the GDR, on the level of relations between the two countries after the meeting between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at Werbellinsee. Schmidt reaffirmed how important it is to give signs which would encourage the Germans in the FRG and in the GDR and to try to ensure a future of reasonable neighborly relations. Boelling briefed the chancellor on his talk with GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker at the new year's reception for the diplomatic corps.

HOFFMANN, INDIRA GANDHI HOLD DELHI TALKS

LD181322 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1126 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Delhi, 18 Jan (ADN) -- GDR defense minister, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Politburo, was received for a friendly talk by the Indian prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, in Delhi today.

Minister Hoffmann presented to Mrs Gandhi a personal message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, conveying greetings which were cordially reciprocated by the prime minister.

In his message, Erich Honecker underlined that the proven foreign-policy course of non-alignement by India, based on peaceful coexistence, and to a large extent due to Mrs Gandhi's personal initiative, is highly appreciated by the SED and state leadership as well as the GDR people. In the fight for maintaining peace, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, the two states make a common front.

Erich Honecker recalled Mrs Gandhi's visit to the GDR and his visit to India, which had led to the further strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation over many years between the two states and peoples.

At the same time he affirmed the GDR's willingness to expand these relations in the interest of peace and for the benefit of the two peoples.

During the open discussion, Army General Heinz Hoffmann and Indira Gandhi exchanged views and standpoints on important international questions.

Minister Hoffmann spoke about the efforts of the GDR and its armed forces, in close collaboration with the other armies of the Warsaw treaty member states, to do everything for maintaining peace in Europe and the world. The GDR advocates, he said, to stop the arms race and, on the basis of equal security for all, to undertake immediately measures for arms limitation and disarmament especially in the present international situation there is an urgent need not to break off the dialogue between East and West.

Referring to the situation in south Asia, Heinz Hoffmann emphasized that the GDR shares fully and whole-heartedly India's concern about the constant development of military bases and the continuous increased military presence of the United States in the Indian Ocean, as well as Washington's arms supplies to this area.

Indira Gandhi expressed serious concern about the further deterioration of the world situation. This situation has led to new tensions, including on the Indian subcontinent. India resolutely rejects a policy of strength which results in replacing detente by confrontation and achieving military superiority over others. The policy of her country is aimed at maintaining peace, detente and disarmament. In this spirit, India supports all proposals and initiatives which serve this objective.

The meeting, which was attended by GDR ambassador Heinz Birch, took place in an open and cordial atmosphere and confirmed the identity of views in all basic questions of the present time.

PROSECUTOR REQUESTS EXTRADITION OF CITIZEN IN FRG

LD131646 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1540 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin, 13 Jan (ADN) -- Dr H.C. Josef Strait, GDR general prosecutor, lodged an emphatic request with the general state prosecutor at the higher regional court in Cella, FRG, to comply with the 3 August 1981 demand for the extradition of Roland Hoehne, an escaped GDR citizen. There is strong suspicion that Roland Hoehne fired several shots on GDR territory on 1 August 1981, deliberately killing Klaus-Peter Braun, a member of the GDR Border Guards.

To substantiate his extradition demand the GDR general prosecutor authorized State Prosecutors Carlos Foth and Guenther Wieland to hand extensive evident to the general state prosecutor in Celle in whose competence the accused Hoehne is still at large. The documents include a judicial attestation of copies of a protocol photographed at the scene of the act, expert and forensic reports submitted by the institute of forensic medicine of the Friedrich-Schiller University in Jena and the Criminal Investigation Institute of the German People's Police, testimonies provided by witnesses, and further evidence.

BRIEFS

MARGOT HONECKER IN ETHIOPIA -- Addis Ababa, 13 Jan (ADN) -- The education ministers of the GDR and Ethiopia, Margot Honecker and Goshu Wolde, began talks on the further deepening of cooperation in education in Addis Ababa today. They stressed the common ground in formulating the tasks in the socialist upbringing and education of the youth of their countries. Goshu expressed thanks for the support which the GDR is giving to socialist development in Ethiopia. He explained the progress being made in the training and upbringing of young cadres who are truly devoted to the revolution and who already possess extensive political and professional knowledge. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1413 GMT 13 Jan 82 LD]

RAKOWSKI CITED ON POLISH STATE OF EMERGENCY

LD191114 Budapest MTI in English 1012 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Jan (MTI) -- From MTI correspondents, Istvan Kelemen and Zsolt Zsebesi: The NATO country foreign ministers' Brussels statement and other manifestations will delay the solution of the crisis in Poland. The country's leaders make efforts for normalizing the situation, but they firmly reject any external conditions such as those included in the Brussels statement.

The above was told, among other things, by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, vice chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, at a press-conference held here on Monday. He added: Western economic sanctions naturally cause difficulties for Poland, but they cannot force the country to turn neither to the right nor to the left off from its self-chosen road. In addition, the so-called various sanctions constitute parts of the political game by which the Reagan administration wishes "to punish" the Soviet Union. The question is, emphasized Rakowski, that who wished and wishes stability along the banks of Vistula and who wanted and wants to see Poland as a scene of a European crisis.

Speaking about the process of normalization, Rakowski condemned the activity of "Radio Free Europe" which openly incited to form plotting groups. The imposition of the state of emergency caused a shock in the considerable part of the population, but it was a necessary step; otherwise the more and more deteriorated situation would have demanded lives. He stressed: The time of cancelling the state of emergency cannot be determined at present. It is dependent on the developments, though the leaders of the country do not consider the present situation a normal and lasting one. Rakowski mentioned that the Western world had demanded the immediate release of those interned, but it would mean the reinstitution of the pre-December 13 situation when the country was threatened by the danger of civil war. He stated: The future of trade unions is still an open question. The government continues negotiations with the representatives of the trade union movement, including "Solidarity" as well. For example, Stanislaw Ciosek, minister in charge of cooperation with trade unions, had already held several talks with Lech Walesa, but it would be too early to speak about the results of these talks, said Rakowski.

MARJAI ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR CEMA MEETING

LD181904 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jan (MTI) -- Hungarian Vice-Premier Jozsef Marjai, Hungary's permanent representative to CMEA and current chairman of the CMEA Executive Committee, arrived here today for the 102nd session of the CMEA Executive Committee. He was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Nikolay Talizin, the Soviet Union's permanent representative to CMEA, by CMEA secretary Nikolay Faddeyev and by other official personalities.

PUJA RETURNS HOME FROM VISIT TO UK, ICELAND

LD181920 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 18 Jan (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja returned to Budapest today at the end of his official visits to Great Britain and Iceland.

MARJAI RECEIVES ARMENIAN CP FIRST SECRETARY

LD162052 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 16 Jan (MTI) -- Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai Saturday received in Budapest Karen Djemirchian, member of the CPSU CC and first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, who is staying in Hungary as guest of the Gyor-Sopron County party committee.

RAKOWSKI HOLDS 18 JAN PRESS CONFERENCE

Reasons for Martial Law

LD181920 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] In Warsaw today, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski held a meeting with foreign journalists. Mieczyslaw Rakowski said that the state of martial law in Poland was essential because all possible accessible political means by which the government had wanted to halt the process of dismantling the economy and state structures and the passionate striving by many Solidarity activists to put the issue of a struggle for power up for discussion had been exhausted.

The numerous warnings to the Solidarity leaders had had no effect. The introduction of the state of martial law was undoubtedly a shock for society, although some of its circles were saying out loud that a state of emergency was inevitable.

The state of martial law, the deputy premier continued, put an end, first and foremost, to the destruction of the Polish economy, thus taking into its protection the existence of millions of people. If it had not been for the state of martial law, Mieczyslaw Rakowski said, there is no doubt that, given the deliberate activity aimed at destroying the most vital (?fabric) of our economy, more than one Polish child would not have survived the winter.

This state opened up for Poland the favorable stage of return of the national economy onto the tack of normality. A return to the normal rhythm of work is occurring. Broken industrial coproduction links are being restored. The moral terror practiced on employees who didn't want to strike is a thing of the past.

Continuing Deputy Premier Rakowski pointed out that the state of martial law had eliminated from public life almost all those people who had behaved like lunatics. Some of them had been deliberately or unconsciously aiming at a battle of strength, street clashes and, in effect, civil war.

The West is demanding that we release the internees immediately. This is not a feasible demand, because that would mean no more or no less than a recreation of the situation which existed in Poland before 13 December.

The West's stand and particularly the intended economic sanctions, Mieczyslaw Rakowski pointed out, which are aimed at punishing us, are arousing our disquiet. But not even the most brutal pressure can deflect us from our planned goals. They were clearly expressed, in a concrete and directional way, in the speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski on 13 December. Conditions must be created in Poland to enable us to get out of the crisis and continue with the main content of the socialist renewal.

The state of martial law cut across the extremely negative phenomena which were destroying the Polish organism. However, it does not resolve the very serious social and economic problems of Poland in the 1980's. The solution of those problems, Deputy Premier Rakowski stressed, is a matter for the immediate and more distant future. We will consistently implement the essential reforms -- to a great extent at the current stage and on the initiative of the central authorities -- aimed at gaining the citizens' maximum support.

Views on Media

LD182312 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2148 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Deputy Premier Rakowski and Deputy Foreign Minister Josef Wiejacz attended a press conference in Warsaw.

Foreign journalists also attended the press conference. The subject of the press conference was the situation in Poland; the causes and effects of the state of martial law and the role of foreign journalists in informing the world about our problems.

After the conference Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski gave an interview.

[Begin recording] [Rakowski] [Words indistinct] to journalists [words indistinct] during press conferences. We do not concern ourselves [words indistinct] how they are informed about what is going on in Poland, about our intentions, about the plans of the government, about the decisions we adopt on the issues of the national economy. The question is to what extent they use this information and to what extent they use it without distortions. In this respect my attitude is rather critical because frequently even when receiving a good deal of information these journalists treat it in a very selective manner, or use information from unchecked sources; even rumors sometimes [words indistinct] stating with conviction that the whole nation keeps up resistance [words indistinct]. The opinion is being formed that all Poles are upset because finally conditions have been created in their country for peace and order. [Words indistinct] this is part and parcel of the psychological war which has existed for a long time between the East and West, and now this psychological war with regard to Poland has significantly accelerated. [words indistinct]

By the end of this month the first edition of POLITYKA, since the publication has been suspended, will have been prepared and the issue will appear sometime at the beginning of February. It is clearly necessary for it to appear because [words indistinct] we must simply find a common language and come to some accord; intellectual circles must [words indistinct] arrive at some revaluation of [words indistinct]. Intellectual circles must adopt a view of what has been happening in Poland, and here POLITYKA is needed.

[Question] No doubt the chief editor will remain the same?

[Answer] For the time being there will be no change. [end recording]

'Return to Normalcy'

LD190020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Report on 18 January press conference for journalists accredited in Poland held at the press center of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw and attended by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Jozef Wiejacz -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Several hours ago, in the press center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the press conference ended for journalists accredited in Poland. Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Jozef Wiejacz attended the press conference. The meeting concerned the present situation in Poland and the repercussions of this state on the international arena. The press conference started with a short speech by Deputy Premier Rakowski in which he said:

"The state of martial law opened a stage, favourable for Poland, of the return of the national economy to the paths of normalcy. The reinstatement of the normal work rhythm is taking place, the disrupted coproduction ties are being rebuilt and the moral terror applied towards employees who did not want to strike belongs to the past. The return to a normal situation in the national economy -- or to an almost normal situation -- is basically a very recent phenomenon; it is necessary to consolidate the foundations of this normal situation. For just this reason, an end to the martial law cannot be specifically defined by a concrete deadline.

"I will add here that today a great many politicians -- and journalists as well -- keep asking us the question: When will martial law end? I hereby state that there is no politician today who could precisely designate the withdrawal from this state. One thing is certain, we do not treat martial law as a normal phenomenon. Perhaps such a policy does not please everybody, but I would like to recall that we live on the Vistula; we want to remain on this Vistula, we want to remain within the borders of the state, within the borders which were formed after World War II. We want to be a sovereign state, a state which decides itself about its destiny, and about the destiny of its nation."

Subsequent questions were asked. Among these, it was asked: Who exactly will decide about the ending of martial law in Poland? Deputy Premier Rakowski replied:

"Undoubtedly this will be the Military Council of National Salvation. As I think, the Military Council of National Salvation does not act alone, but jointly with the government, with its leadership; the head of the Military Council is also the premier; the Military Council of National Salvation also acts jointly with the PZPR leadership and jointly with the leaderships of allied parties. Thus it is possible to assume in advance that the decision to call off martial law will be a collective decision since there is no reserved place for any form of military dictatorship or one person dictatorship in the system that we are forming." A question was also asked about what people are now governing Poland.

"All Polish state organs and all elements of authority are functioning normally in Poland. The government is functioning normally; all its agencies are functioning normally. There is no such thing in Poland as a military junta or military dictatorship, as the phase goes in the West."

Answering a question on how the deputy premier sees the implementation of the idea of socialist renewal and national accord during and after the state of martial law, Mieczyslaw Rakowski replied:

"Well, clearly in the first days and weeks of the emergence of martial law, the themes of socialist renewal, or the contents of this renewal, had to move into the background; this is entirely logical. On the other hand, as far as our aims are concerned, there is no doubt that we want to retain the essence of socialist renewal. Indeed we must retain the essence of socialist renewal since Poland needs this renewal; it needs the reforming of those socioeconomic structures which have become obsolete, or which are -- I would say -- ineffective. If I were to put the meaning of socialist renewal in one sentence then I would say that it means the adaptation of the existing sociopolitical structures to the achieved level of productive forces, to the state of the awareness of the community, and also to the community's ambitions, particularly the ambitions of the first postwar generation of Poles."

"After 13 December, a new political situation came into being in Poland. Each successive concept of national accord, or of a front of accord, or another body, as it were, which would create a chance for the integration of Poles around constructive and positive goals, such a concept must be worked out after taking this changed situation into account. Today we do not possess such a clearly outlined concept. On the other hand, we are simply at the stage of collecting opinions, exchanging views, pondering about the best solutions for Poland. This is simply a question of time, and a question linked with the calming down of the situation in the country, with the expulsion from our life of anarchistically inclined or downright anarchical trends; in short, it is a question of the future, but of the not too distant future."

"We are working on such a concept, for it is necessary to work, in the intellectual sense, in the political sense; and certainly we shall (?arrive) at solutions which will be favorable and useful for Poland in its further economic development, and in particular for extracting Poland from the economic and social crisis."

Pope Welcome to Visit

LD190812 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Excerpts] A press conference by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski was held at the press center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

As far as the relations between the government and the church are concerned, Mieczyslaw Rakowski said that regular contacts have continued and quoted as an example the recent meeting between Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski and the primate of Poland, Jozef Glemp and a meeting of the mixed government-episcopate commission.

As far as a visit by the pope is concerned, the deputy premier stated that there had been no talks on this subject. However, he added that John Paul II would be very welcome in our country.

Comments on Economy, Walesa

LD181534 Hamburg DPA in German 1504 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 18 Jan (DPA) -- Poland needs "at least 5 difficult years" in order to put its economy straight, the Polish deputy premier, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, has said in an interview with STERN editors in Warsaw. It was in the functioning of the economy that the key to all renewal and reform in Poland lay, it was said in the interview which will be published on Thursday in the latest issue of the Hamburg magazine.

In the STERN interview, Rakowski said of Walesa that events had overtaxed and overtaken him. "For me, there is no doubt that Walesa means little without advisers, he has no perspicacity, he easily loses contact with reality... [DPA ellipses] It is difficult to get a clear constructive answer from him on any major problem," the deputy premier said.

In order to be able to resume the dialogue between the government and the people, "social commissions" are at present being formed in factories, according to Rakowski. "We expect that many trade unionists will join these committees, both from 'Solidarity' and from the industrial trade unions," Rakowski said.

GOVERNMENT, EPISCOPATE REPRESENTATIVES MEET

LD181900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Today a session took place of the joint commission of government representatives and episcopate representatives.

The main subject of the session was an evaluation of the current sociopolitical and economic situation, and a search for ways to overcome our country's crisis.

The session agreed on the need for an urgent search to find political solutions aimed at a real and permanent national accord and unity. The session expressed the common view that state and church cooperation presently constitutes an important factor contributing toward an acceleration of the emergence from martial law.

In this context, the session considered the questions of the future activity of trade unions and other social organizations as well as the future activity of young people and the principles of the functioning of colleges.

Government representatives reported on actions aimed at limiting the afflictions of martial law, actions which will be presented in the speech of General Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the next Sejm session.

The session agreed that in the country's extremely difficult situation economic aid is necessary, but economic sanctions make overcoming the crisis considerably more difficult, and hamper the return to full implementation of the renewal process in the spirit of the social agreements.

Episcopate representatives expressed concern over acts of revenge which violate human dignity. Government representatives stated in connection with this that such actions are not the intention of the authorities.

During the session the principles of the functioning of church associations and the church organization "Caritas" were discussed.

RZECZPOSPOLITA CITED ON CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

LD180952 Warsaw PAP in English 0825 GMT 18 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Jan (PAP) -- The daily RZECZPOSPOLITA in an article headlined "Common Concern," devoted to state-church relations, wrote:

"In conditions of martial law the state is still striving to assure all citizens of the freedom of conscience and faith. The state is also making efforts to safeguard indispensable conditions for the Roman Catholic Church and other churches freely to perform their religious functions.

"The latest period has thus borne out the durability of the constitutional principles of the denominational policy pursued by the Polish state. These principles serve well implementation of the tasks relevant for the overall shape of the nation's life. They form the foundation of such state-church relations which, on the one hand, are characterized by the division of the state from the church and cooperation of these organizations the other."

Of all the 8 churches in Poland, RZECZPOSPOLITA goes on, "of basic importance is cooperation between the state and the Roman Catholic Church. This church is the largest denominational community in our country and is an important moral authority for many Poles. These facts assign the church an important social role. This role is largely connected with action towards normalisation of social moods and cooperation in the creation of a climate in which the common and even the most difficult problems will be solved through persuasion, mutual understanding and accord," the daily underlined.

"The basis for state-church cooperation is common concern for the destinies of the Polish nation and the desire to resolve the present situation. This concern is stronger than the differences separating the state and the church. It is the basis for similarly sounding appeals for calm, prudence and composure formulated by General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Archbishop Jozef Glemp. It constitutes the basis for contacts between state and church representatives. The January 9 meeting between the chairman of the Martial Council of National Redemption and the primate occupies an important place among these contacts," RZECZPOSPOLITA wrote further.

"Thus, martial law has not stopped discussion on the national accord of the Poles. The Roman Catholic Church and the other churches can play an important role in achieving that accord. Conducive for such accord are the lasting foundations of the denominational policy being pursued by Poland," said RZECZPOSPOLITA in conclusion.

CARDINAL MACHARSKI MEETS CIVIL AUTHORITIES

AU181324 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Jan 82 p 5

[PAP report: "Card Franciszek Macharski in Bielsko-Biala"]

[Text] Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, metropolitan archibishop of Krakow, arrived in Bielsko-Biala at the invitation of the voivodship authorities on 11 January. The voivodship authorities were represented in the meeting with Cardinal Macharski by Col Bronislaw Mieszczak, plenipotentiary of the country's defense committee, and by Bielsko-Biala Voivoda Stanislaw Luczkiewicz. The meting discussed the current church-state relations under martial law in the country and the Sub-Beskids.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES SUPPLIES, PRICES

Flooding, Grain Supplies

LD181956 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] A session of the Council of Ministers was held today under the chairmanship of the premier, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski. A report was read on the course of the meeting between the Military Council of National Salvation [WRON] and the workers aktiv of the major industrial enterprises.

Representatives of the work forces then submitted many important motions and proposals concerning the current socioeconomic situation in the country. Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski instructed the members of the Council of Ministers to analyze carefully the submitted motions, to make decisions rapidly as to the manner of their implementation, as well as to inform those who submitted the motions on the action taken.

The Council of Minsiters acquainted itself with the flood situation in the country, and in particular with the course of supplying aid to the population. Recognition was expressed for the soldiers of the Polish army, functionaries of the civic militia, and employees of the public services involved in this capaign, and the self-sacrifice of the entire community for the cause of the flood victims was stressed.

The Council of Ministers made a decision aimed at limiting the economic and social effects of the flood, instructing, among other things, that essential materials, which are at the disposal of the state, be sent to the areas affected by the natural disaster.

In the next point on the agenda, the Council of Ministers discussed problems connected with the functioning of the state administration, drawing attention to the need to consolidate its prestige. Also, the draft law on state employees and subsequently the draft program of the development of agriculture and the food economy up till 1985 were given consideration.

The strategic assumption of this program is a fundamental improvement of the self-sufficiency of the country in food. This will require a more decisive switching of a number of fields of the national economy to satisfying the needs of agriculture and the food-processing industry, as well as an improvement in the effectiveness of management in agriculture itself.

The Council of Ministers next endorsed the resolution, approved by the economic committee, concerning supplying farms with cereal seeds and seed-potatoes. The directive on the matter of one time grain loans was also endorsed. For grains not included under contract purchases but delivered to the state procurement points. The private farmers and socialized farms may obtain, according to their choice, individual cereal bonds.

These bonds will be redeemed by the cooperative banks in the years 1983-1985 at the grain prices in force on the day when the bond is submitted for redemption.

They are subject to interest at the rates applied in the case of savings accounts. Moreover, the value of the cereals delivered within the framework of the cereal loan will be credited to the value of the sold production, which constitutes the basis for the size of pension and annuity benefits.

Passing this directive, the Council of Ministers expressed the conviction that the Polish farmers will recognize the country's difficult economic situation and will react in a civic manner to the government's initiative, providing the state with the grain needed to feed the population.

Taking into account the demands submitted by the Union of Polish Writers, the Council of Ministers changed its resolution of 29 May 1969 on the question of the authors' fund. The new decisions raise the income of the authors' fund, and broaden the possibilities for disposing of these funds.

The Council of Ministers also made a decision concerning the creation in Warsaw of a main firefighting college.

Grain Loan for Farmers

LD181522 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Jan (PAP) -- To counter the envisaged problems with maintaining the current level of supplying the market with bread and other grain products, the Council of Ministers has introduced a one-time grain loan to be granted to the state by farm owners and socialized farms.

In return for the grain delivered outside the contracts to socialized purchasing centres by June 30 of this year private farmers and socialized farms can receive payment in grain bonds which will be redeemed in banks in the years 1983-1985 at purchase prices in effect on the day a bond is redeemed.

Out of the 20 million tonnes of grain harvested last year the state was expecting to purchase from farmers 3.6 million tonnes -- a fifth of the total crop -- which would leave the farmers enough grain for the needs of animal breeding.

However, because of a high price of grain in free trade and the trend to hoard grain surpluses, by January 10 the state bought from farmers only 1.4 million tonnes, or 1.6 million tonnes short of the target.

In the corresponding period last year 2 million tonnes were purchased, allowing for the worse crop in 1980.

The grain loan proposal has drawn a positive response from a considerable segment of the farmers.

The interest on grain bonds will be equal to that on savings accumulated on bank accounts, payable at every request, and the value of the grain delivered under the loan will count towards the size of the farmer retirement or disability pensions.

Economic Committee Discussion

LD182106 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers in accordance with the decision of 16 January 1982 has drawn up an amended draft of the system of financial compensations aimed at mitigating the effects of the increases in retail prices of foodstuffs, fuel and energy.

As follows from the course of the discussion on the pamphlet issued by the State Price Commission the necessity of implementing increases in the prices of foodstuffs is not, on the whole being questioned.

The awareness of the negative results of the removal of any form of rational relationship between procurement prices and retail prices is increasingly widespread. However, the amount of the proposed increases has been a surprise for many people. The extent of the increases in the prices of electricity, gas, central heating and hot water, has been the cause of the greatest anxiety and of many critical remarks. The proposals concerning the system of compensation have also aroused criticism. Both the amount of the increase and the way it has been spread among the various social and professional groups has been questioned as well as the excessively complicated method of calculating the amounts involved. In addition, people are worried that the increase in the prices of manufactured goods which are not covered by the official prices of foodstuffs will tangibly reduce the standard of living.

In this connection the proposals of the Economic Committee emphasize that the draft which is being presented concerns only changes in state fixing of the prices of basic foodstuffs, energy and fuel. On the other hand, with regard to the prices of the remaining commodities the government is preparing a separate system of a periodical compensation for the effects of increases in prices and the cost of living, above all in the case of families with the lowest incomes, old age pensioners and the recipients of other pensions. The first operation of this kind would be implemented after June 1982. A separate scheme will also be devised to deal with the problem of compensations for individual farmers for increases in the prices of means of production; these compensations will take the form of corresponding increases in the prices of procured produce.

With regard to the proposals contained in the pamphlet published by the State Price Commission in December 1981 the changes contained in the draft of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers concern the following; a reduction in the extent of the increases in the prices of electricity, gas, central heating and hot water; a radical simplification in the system of compensations, together with the basing of these compensations on the principle of full compensation for the increase in the prices of basic food-stuffs bought by the population within the rationing card system; and an increase in the proposed compensations for certain social and professional groups.

Thus, the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers deems it advisable to reduce -- in comparison with the proposals submitted by the State Prices Commission -- the payments for electricity from Z2.20 to Z1.80 for 1 kilowatt; the payments for natural gas from Z4 to Z2.70 for 1 cubic meter; the payments for central heating from Z8 to Z5.50 for 1 square meter of accommodation area; and the payments for hot water from Z6 to Z2 for 1 square meter of accomoodation area.

The night rate for electricity proposed by the State Price Commission for consumers using electricity to heat their homes would amount not to Z2.20 but Z0.80 for 1 kilowatt.

These prices have been fixed below the level of costs, and thus amount to a deviation from the general principle of price fixing. In the opinion of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers this deviation should neverthless be made for the sake of protecting the population's living standards.

In view of the critical remarks caused by the variants of compensations previously published, the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers proposes that the compensation should consist of two parts which would vary according to the amount of rationing card allocations and the level of remuneration.

The first part of the compensation would be received by everyone entitled to it without taking into account the level of his or her remuneration. This would amount to a full compensation for the increases in the prices of those food stuffs which are covered by rationing card allocations, according to the size of the allocation to which the card holder was entitled at the height of supplies under the rationing system.

In order to simplify the system of compensation to the maximum, it is proposed that the amount of compensation for one rationing card should amount, for the bulk of the employees, to Z750 per month; for employees in receipt of higher rationing card allocations due to hazardous or especially hard conditions of work to Z900 per month; and for miners working underground to Z1,400 per month.

The second part of the compensation would constitute an element compensating for the increased prices of energy, fuel and those basic foodstuffs which are not covered by rationing and which are fixed by the state. The amount of this second part of the compensation would very according to the amount of the remuneration received and would range from Z700 -- in the case of remuneration of up to Z4,500 -- to Z300 -- in the case of remuneration ranging from Z9,000 to Z13,000; this part of the compensation would not be paid to those in receipt of remuneration in excess of Z13,000 thus, the highest total amount of compensation would by Z1,900 and the lowest would be Z750.

Compensation due to the increase in the prices of baked goods and cereal products would continue to be paid at the present level.

The amount of remuneration, which would decide the level of compensation would be fixed on the basis of the average earnings in the fourth quarter of 1981. These earnings would not include, however, the additional payments for overtime work, payments for work during the days free of work and payments for work under instruction. Employees entitles to equivalent cash payments instead of payments in kind or allowances, would have these payments issued to them in accordance with the new prices.

The proposals of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers assume that the compensation would be assured for all holders of retirement and other pensions, without exception, including persons in receipt of benefits in exchange for handing over agricultural farms either to their heirs or to the state. The same treatment would be accorded to persons receiving benefits from public assistance funds. The amount of these compensations would be fixed on a basis of the principles similar to those which would be accepted for the bulk of the employees. The basis for assessing the compensation will be provided by the amount of the retirement or other pension paid in 1981, and in the case of persons entitled to more than one benefit -- the sum total of the benefits received. It is also proposed that recipients of retirement and other pensions, who live on their own and receive benefits not exceeding a total of Z4,500, should be paid additionally, throughout the year, a sum of Z200 per month, in view of the fact that they alone must bear the increased cost of fuel and electricity.

With regard to members of families maintained by employees, retired persons, or holders of other pensions, the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers proposes that compensation be paid at a uniform level -- Z1,000 per each person maintained, irrespectively of the amount of income received by the family concerned. While proposing the uniform amount of compensation for all family dependents -- children and wives -- social considerations were taken into account above all because in families with many children, even if the breadwinner has high earnings, the income per one member of the family is low. What is at stake is the protection of the standard of living of the young generation.

According to the proposals of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers, compensations due to an increase in the prices of basic foodstuffs, fuel and energy would also be obtained by mothers on leave for raising children irregardless of whether they receive other maternity benefits. Students on grants, postgraduate students, persons working for the benefit of enterprises in the public sector of the national economy and persons receiving benefits from the alimony fund will also be entitled to these compensations.

The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers, taking into account individual problems of groups of families or persons who might be particularly affected by the increases in prices, has also proposed the creation of opportunities for a further mitigation of the results of the increases through the funds of enterprises and of local authorities.

This would be implenented through, among other things, an increase in employers' subsidies for cafeteria meals, the introduction of grants toward the expenses of students' cafeterias, in the financing -- in individually justified cases -- of the increased payments for heating and hot water supply out of enterprises' housing funds, an increase in the funds for public assistance and the prolongation, by 6 months, of the payments period of benefits of raising children.

As stated in the conclusion of the proposals of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers the draft plan for the compensation to the population for increases in the prices of foodstuffs, fuel and energy, which is being submitted to the public, cannot bring about full satisfaction. It should, however, find understanding among the public. These proposals will be submitted to the Council of Ministers for the final decision.

In the opinion of the committee the increase in the retail prices of the basic foodstuffs, fuel and energy, should come into force on 1 February 1982.

'Large' Price Increases

LD181830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] PAP has published an open letter from the Council of Ministers Economic Committee putting before society the draft retail price increases for food, fuel and power, in conjunction with the compensation system.

The committee proposes that the reform should take effect from 1 February this year. This committee believes chat the price reform is essential. Its postponement many times in the past for political reasons was one of the causes of the deepening lack of economic equilibrium. Today, that equilibrium has reached a critical point. We are living a ration-book existence [words indistinct]; we are constantly having to take advantage of foreign aid.

The proposed scale of price rises is exceptionally large. This arouses justified disquiet. Earlier attempts to reform the price system, even on a considerably smaller scale, met with opposition from many social groups. However, for this very reason -- that for years society did not agree to such changes — the scale is so large today, as is the bill presented to both the authorities and society by the economy for not respecting its laws for many, many years. The price increases for food, fuel and power will be accompanied at the same time by compensation. We have tried to make the compensation system as just as possible. We cannot, however, guarantee, that the results of the price reform will be alleviated equally for all, the open letter from the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers says.

CIOSEK MEETS WITH SOLIDARITY, OTHER TU LEADERS

LD180006 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Next from radio Polonia we wish to present the substance of a meeting with Stanislaw Ciosek, minister for trade union affairs, had with a representative group of workers from factories in the textile city of Lodz, central Poland. During this meeting Mr Ciosek replied to many questions concerning the Polish trade union movement and its future. These questions could be classified into four major groups: What is going to happen to the union now? Is it possible for a socialist state to exist without unions? If unions are necessary, should there be one or more? What conditions have to be satisfied to prevent any return to what existed prior to August 1980 and 13 December 1981?

It became clear that there was consensus on the major issues among the workers present, regardless of union affiliation. One thing became apparent; that there is place for all and for each union but they have to be trades unions and not something else.

There was a lively exchange of views as to the union goals pursued by Solidarity but here too a very substantial measure of agreement was reached. The thing is that Solidarity's activities on the shop floor were quite different from those pursued at higher levels of that union's structure.

But the basic outstanding question concerned the future of the union movement, bearing in mind the realities of martial law. Should the unions be reinstated now or should time be allowed to elapse? There were differences of views here with the whole matter being opened when Mr Ciosek was questioned on the significance of the government communique concerning recent talks with union representatives, what with the whole union movement having been suspended. Mr Ciosek said he had had several talks with Lech Walesa of a more general nature and also tens of meetings with members of the union leadership. The underlying concept was to start some kind of a dialogue, to find out how they see the road of union development now that the terrifying roundabout inspired by the extreme wing has been halted. And I must admit, he said, that we attained a consensus of views on the future of the union movement in Poland. Similar talks were and will be held with members of the industrial branch and autonomous unions.

As regards the reinstatement of normal union activity, this it was said, must take time. What is needed first of all is that the rank and file members present their views. They should know best what kind of union acitivity is needed and what kind of people they want to see in the upper ranks of the union. The need for time to pass before union activity is resumed stems also from the fact that the country has passed through a turbulent storm. Mutual hostility and distrust between the unions and the union activists have to be overcome.

There is only one union movement in Poland just as there is only one working class. Various forms of union work are admissible but they all have to serve the best understood interests of the working people.

At this point the matter of the government stand on recent developments in the union movement was referred to. One of those who spoke on this issue said that the most important thing he had said so far at this meeting concerned the resumption of the union's statutory activity; activity within the statutory framework must be demanded and the government was at fault in permitting nonstatutory activity for 16 months. This same person pointed to the fact that a few weeks ago in the very same premises a demand was raised that all communists be hanged.

There was no lack of critical tones. One of the ladies who took the floor claimed that since Solidarity had 10 million members, that organization should have the deciding word on the future shape of the union. Mr Ciosek replied to that question by saying that this 1-million figure is one of the many myths which have arisen around Solidarity. A countdown of fee-paying union members and application forms have displayed a membership of 4.5 million.

This meeting traced the outline of the union movement's future shape but some little time must elapse before they get back to normal activity. The matter of consistency between union charters and practical activity must be set in order.

The situation requires, however, that local social committees be created from among workers commanding general respect, who would perform the social functions of the unions during martial law.

One other thing is quite sure: that the party as a political organization should serve the creation of strong independent and self-managed trades unions but they must be real unions, implementing authentic trade union charters. The unions will be such as the working class creates them, not the politicians, nor the political wheelers and dealers, who have shown that they wanted nothing more than to pursue their own political goals under the wings of a workers' trade union.

We have presented the salient points from an hour's long discussion between Trade Union Affairs Minister Ciosek and representatives of factories in the textile city of Lodz, central Poland.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON FUNCTIONING OF ECONOMY

PM181249 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Dec 81-1 Jan 82 p 6

[Apparent text of "Council of Ministers Resolution on the Functioning of the Economy Under Martial Law"]

[Text] Upon the recommendation of the Military Council for National Salvation, the government passed a resolution on 30 December 1981 adapting the principles of the functioning of the economy to the conditions of martial law. The government's guiding principle in this context was the introduction into economic practice on the largest possible scale of new economic mechanisms passed by the Council of Ministers on 30 November 1981. The integral text of these principles was published in the form of a supplement to an edition of TRYBUNA LUDU.

Section 1

For the duration of martial law, state enterprises shall function in accordance with the principles outlined in the Council of Ministers resolution of 30 November 1981 relating to the principles of the running of state enterprises in 1982 and with the changes emerging from this resolution.

Section 2

In accordance with Council of Ministers Resolution 267 of 18 December 1981, the efficient management of economic affairs and the coordination of undertakings by the government in the economic, financial and production spheres shall be the responsibility of the Council of Ministers Economic Committee.

Section 3

1. The Council of Ministers Planning Commission shall elaborate a draft socioeconomic central plan and draft short-term (quarterly) central plans; it shall establish in these plans the scale and location of operational programs. The socioeconomic central plan shall be adopted by the Council of Ministers. Short-term plans shall be approved by the Council of Ministers Economic Committee.

2. In accordance with the provisions of Council of Ministers Resolution 201 of 14 September 1981 relating to the principles of the elaboration of draft annual plans and the state budget, the Council of Ministers Planning Commission shall draw up operational programs which shall be approved by the Council of Ministers Economic Committee.

3. Within the framework of the socioeconomic central plan and short-term plans, the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, in conjunction with the department [urzad] of materials management, and in accordance with the provisions of the Council of Ministers resolution of 30 November 1981, shall prepare:

A) Central plans [bilanse] for energy, fuels, and raw and semifinished materials;

B) Draft plans for the distribution of materials, transport facilities and construction machines.

Section 4

1. The competent ministries shall appoint agents empowered to deal with matters relating to operational programs. The authorized agents' tasks shall include:

A) Participation in the elaboration of operational programs;
B) The preparation of a list of enterprises undertaking production for an operational program;
C) Ensuring the necessary cooperational links for the implementation of an operational program;
D) Supervision of the implementation of operational programmes and intervention in the event of the emergence of any threats.

The precise responsibilities of authorized agents shall be determined by the competent minister.

2. When preparing the list of enterprises referred to in paragraph 1, point 2, the authorized agent shall take into account the initiative of enterprises, their technical and organizational conditions and their economic efficiency. Once all the possibilities for action by means of economic instruments have been exhausted, the authorized agent has the right to impose upon the enterprise specific production tasks for the operational program.

3. Ministers may appoint authorized agents to deal with individual production agreements. Authorized agents' tasks shall include the supervision of enterprises as laid down (for founding bodies) in the statute of 25 September 1981 relating to state enterprises within the sphere determined by the competent minister. Authorized agents may be assigned tasks stipulated for the planned obligatory associations.

4. The activities of ministerial plenipotentiaries, as laid down in paragraphs 1 and 4 shall be financed from the appropriate central budget funds.

Section 5

1. The Council of Ministers resolution of 30 November 1981 relating to the liquidation of unions shall remain in force.

2. The regulations contained in the resolution referred to in paragaph 1 shall not apply to militarized unions (or equivalent units), unless the competent minister deems this appropriate.

3. Voluntary associations created before 13 December 1981 shall continue their activities.

Section 6

Enterprises participating in the implementation of operational programs, including small-scale production units, and units cooperating with them, shall receive priority in the purchase and allocation of energy resources, fuels, semifinished and raw materials as well as machines and transport facilities.

Section 7

1. The minister of materials management shall appoint supervisory groups attached to materials turnover [obrot] units by 31 December 1981. Each group shall include representatives of the Planning Commission, of the minister of materials management, the minister of national defense and representatives of other ministries and central organs concerned.

2. The task of the groups referred to in paragraph 1 shall be the general supervision of the distribution of materials and the examination of appeals against decisions relating to allocations.

Section 8

1. The head of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission shall -- on the basis of current payments balances -- decide upon the distribution of foreign currency resources destined for the purchase of imports from states in payments area 11, with the exception of receipts obtained by enterprises from exports.

2. For the purpose of distributing liquid foreign currency resources referred to in paragraph 1, the head of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission shall, by 31 December 1981, appoint an interdepartmental group to deal with import management affairs.

3. The interdepartmental group on import management affairs shall deal with the distribution of foreign currency resources, in particular:

A) For the competent ministries for the purpose of implementing operational programmes;

B) For the import of centrally planned raw and semifinished materials for the minister of foreign trade;

C) For imports to meet the requirements of the domestic market for the minister of domestic trade and services;

D) For the requirements of the nonproducing sphere for the directors of the appropriate departments and institutions;

E) For imports for central investments for the competent investors,

F) For imports destined for the creation of state reserves.

Section 9

1. Foreign currency deductions from convertible currency earnings from exports of goods and services exported free from Polish ports or across the Polish frontier referred to in section 66 of the Council of Ministers resolution of 30 November 1981 shall be a source of financing imports for export production.

2. The rate of foreign currency deductions shall be determined on the basis of the 1980 ratio of the value of supplies for export production from cooperational and supply imports to exports effected in convertible currencies.

3. In the event of any significant change in the ratio of imports to exports, the rate of foreign currency deductions shall be determined on the basis of enterprises' import and export assumptions for 1982.

4. The rate of foreign currency deductions can, should the need arise, be raised so as to enable an enterprise, and where necessary, its suppliers, to obtain essential supplies, components and replacement parts from imports required for effecting exports.

5. The maximum rate of deductions shall not exceed 50 percent of earnings obtained from exports.

6. The minister of foreign trade shall, in consultation with the minister of finance, establish:

A) The method of determining foreign currency deduction rates by 31 December 1981;

B) The foreign currency deduction rate for an enterprise within a month of receiving the application;

C) The foreign currency deduction rate for transport enterprises engaged in international carriage.

7. After establishing the foreign currency deduction rate in accordance with the method specified in paragraphs 1-6, the Bank Handlowy S.A. in Warsaw shall open and manage the enterprise's foreign currency account held in a convertible currency agreed upon with the holder of the account.

Section 10

1. The minister of finance, in consultation with the head of the State Price Commission, shall, by 10 January 1982, lay down the principles of making provision for the effects of changes in the prices of supplies in enterprises where production is subject to official prices.

2. As of 1 January 1982, products subject to official prices shall be subject to prices approved by the State Price Commission on the basis of Council of Ministers Resolution 133 of 12 July 1981 relating to the principles of elaborating reforms with respect to selling prices of raw materials, semifinished materials and other resources.

3. The list of foodstuffs for which official prices and regulated prices shall be fixed, shall be extended.

Section 11

Upon the application of the ministers concerned, the minister of finance, in consultation with the head of the State Price Commission shall, by 5 January 1982, lay down the principles governing the keeping of accounts in respect of equalizing prices for enterprises producing homogenous products for which official prices shall be fixed.

Section 12

1. The competent ministers, voivodas and mayors of towns having the status of voivodships shall ensure that the tasks emerging from the resolution of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of 28 November 1980 are implemented.

2. A) The minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection, in conjunction with the ministers and voivodas concerned, shall appoint groups, whose activities shall be governed by the principles of local authorities' assumption of the powers of founding bodies in respect of enterprises providing goods and services for sectors of the economy supervised by local authorities;

B) The minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection shall submit to the Council of Ministers Economic Committee by 28 February 1982 proposals for the settlement of questions referred to in paragraph 2, 1) which have not, as yet, been decided.

Section 13

1. The head of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, in consultation with the ministers concerned, shall, by 31 January 1982, draw up a list of enterprises threatened by production stoppages or prolonged cutbacks in production due to the policy pursued relating to the distribution of scarce means of production.

2. Decisions relating to stoppages or prolonged cutbacks in production in enterprises shall be taken upon the recommendation of founding bodies and with due regard to the views of the director of the enterprise.

3. Decisions referred to in paragraph 2 shall be taken by an interdepartmental group appointed by the Council of Ministers Planning Commission.

4. The articles of the Council of Ministers resolution of 30 November 1981 relating to the principles of the activities of state enterprises in 1981 shall not apply to enterprises whose production is subject to stoppages or prolonged cutback.

Section 14

1. The head of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, in consultation with the minister of finance, the minister of labor, wages and social affairs, the minister of materials and management and the president of the Narodowy Bank Polski shall, by 31 January 1982, lay down the principles of procedure in respect of enterprises referred to in section 14, and their employees.

2. The principles referred to in paragraph 1 should take into consideration:
-- The redeployment of workers;
-- The determination of workers' wages;
-- The utilization of stocks of materials and production assets;
-- The financing of activities;
-- The undertaking of substitute production.

Section 15

The minister of finance and the minsiter of labor, wages and social affairs, in consultation with the head of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission and other ministers concerned, shall have the authority, in cases where this is unavoidable, to adapt the provisions of the Council of Ministers resolution of 30 November 1981 to the specific features of sectors of the economy not covered by section 75 of that resolution and subject to complete militarization.

Section 16

The provision contained in section 6 of Council of Ministers Resolution 199 of 11 September 1981 relating to means of assuring increased production of black coal and other raw materials extracted from deep mines, remains in force.

Section 17

With regard to economic units operating in accordance with Council of Ministers Resolution 112 of 8 June 1981 relating to the development of small-scale production and on the basis of Council of Ministers Resolution 114 of 17 June 1981 relating to the economic and financial system of state enterprises in the agricultural sector, the provisions of section 82 of the Council of Ministers resolution of 30 November 1981 relating to the principles of the activities of state enterprises, with the changes emerging from the present resolution, shall apply.

Section 18

The resolution shall take effect on the day of its promulgation with effect from 1 January 1982.

List of Operational Programs

-- Operational program covering deliveries, and the supply, of fertilizers and plant protection agents;

-- Operational program covering supplies to agriculture and the food industry of machines, equipment, means of transport, replacement parts, batteries and tires;

-- Operational program covering the supply and processing of milk;

-- Operational program covering the production and supply of meat and fats;

-- Operational program covering the supply to the health care services of basic pharmaceutical and sanitatary products, and medical equipment;

-- Operational program covering the supply of basic means of cleanliness and hygiene;

-- Operational program covering articles of clothing, knitwear and footwear for children and young persons;

-- Operational program covering fuels and energy resources;

-- Operational program covering transport by road and rail;

-- Operational program covering municipal management in the field of urban communication, heating, cleansing and water supplies;

-- Operational program covering exports to states in payments areas I and II;

-- Operational program covering production and services for the defense and security of the country;

-- Operational program covering production and supplies of industrial and protective clothing.

PREPARATIONS FOR PARTY PLENUM IN PROGRESS

LD190859 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 19 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Preparations for the seventh Central Committee plenum are in progress. One can suppose that this plenum will sum up an important stage in the party's work: the stage of struggle for the party's identity and for social accord, a struggle waged, under very difficult political conditions, against an adversary determined to do anything at all.

This is how Anna Pawlowska starts her commentary carried on the first page in TRYBUNA LUDU.

The author writes, among other things, that the martial law did not cause a break in the party life. On the contrary it allowed it to undertake the kind of work which was difficult to carry out in the heat of a fight against a political adversary. It would appear that there is a general awareness that precious, indispensable time was thus gained. And there is a general trend to utilize it well.

I have quoted to you an excerpt from a TRYBUNA LUDU commentary entitled "There Is No Break".

PZPR VOIVODSHIP RADOM COMMITTEE ISSUES RESOLUTION

LD160002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2245 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] SLOWO LUDU prints the resolution of the Radom party voivodship committee which formulates, among other things, the tasks which are to serve the party's ideopolitical consolidation. The resolution reads:

Continue work linked with the political self-definition of party members in the sphere of basic Marxist-Leninist principles of the socialist system.

Demand a firm, unambiguous ideological stand regarding political opponents and antisocialist propaganda, and alertness, enabling speedy and firm reaction to signs of social destruction, gossip and hostile propaganda.

Remove from the ranks all passive, demoralized people, people who are neutral from an ideological point of view, in this be guided by objective criteria of the quality of work and attitude to tasks, which the party is setting its members today.

Oppose the identification of the party aktiv concept exclusively with comrades who hold high, leading positions. The aktiv are the hundreds of selfless, honest, principled party members, who have always linked themselves with Marxist thought.

Analyze and assess leading cadres in the local and economic administration, in education and culture, in administration of justice.

Demand of people holding leading posts that they be principled, competent and reliable.

Continue activity aimed at reconstructing the role of the party meeting. The party meeting must become the basic source of inspiration for party work and of reliable information about the political situation in factories.

LEADERS SPEAK AT VARIOUS PARTY MEETINGS

Orzechowski in Lodz

LD150120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] The secretary of the party Central Committee, Marian Orzechowski, met yesterday [14 January] in Lodz with party activists from the Widzew textile machine factory "Wifama."

The meeting discussed the draft of an ideological and programmatic declaration prepared by party members in the factory. In line with the precepts of the authors of the project, the meeting confirmed that the declaration should become a contribution to an all-party discussion on the problems of the nucleus of the ideological and programmatic declaration of the PZPR, around which the party will consolidate its ranks.

The meeting was also attended by lecturers of the Lodz party committee and representatives of the ideological front from the largest industrial enterprises in the city.

Our Lodz reporter Andrzeu Berut interviewed Marian Orzechowski during a break at the meeting:

[Begin Orzechowski recording] What is being discussed here in this hall reflects the feelings of party members since questions are being asked and attempts are being made to answer the basic question: what sort of Poland? What What sort of Poland does the PZPR want to fight for? What is our long-term objective? What are the intermediate objectives leading to our socialist Poland, the Poland of our dreams and our ambitions and possibilities?

Second, there is the question: what sort of party? What kind of a party does Poland need? What kind of party can lead the community to create exactly such a socialist Poland? And finally there is also the question: What kind of members can be worthy of that party and that Poland?

What are the ideological, political and ethical criteria required in order to deserve prominence as members of the leading force? This leading force should not emerge from a constitutional entry but from what the party members and the party do for the community, from how they serve the community and the state, what subservient role and function they discharge for that community and the state.

The weakness of the party was clear, not just because of its own weakness but also because of the strength of our political opponent. But let us leave this aside. We cannot commit ourselves here to extremes, especially extreme optimism, because during the next months it is impossible to revive such a numerous and mighty party as ours, because the crisis to which it was subjected, the mere process of ideological erosion lasted 16 months, and in fact longer, because we must count the years of the last decade. But at the same time we can talk with moderate optimism about this revival, because today ideological and moral as well as political conditions are much better than 3 or 4 weeks ago.

We are seeing a revitalization of the party. We see the rallying party members. And what about today's example? The initiative of the Work's Committee of the Wi-Fa-Ma party organization testifies to the fact that a certain movement is gaining momentum in the party, I should say an intellectual one, which by no means must be tied only to intellectuals by profession, but to the working class, this communal and party intellectuality. We start with ideology since ideology gives us certain deals.

Is this not so? And these targets, these fundamental values give sense to our activities in the sphere of politicis and in the sphere of economy. [end recording]

Kubiak With Lublin Activists

LD152234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Hieronim Kubiak, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR, met in Lublin with activists from schools of higher learning, scientific institutes and the education and culture fields. The meeting dealt with the current sociopolitical situation in the country and the role of the intelligentsia in our society.

Referring to the events of 13 December, Hieronim Kubiak stated that the imposition of martial law emerged from the necessity to guarantee statehood for the country and to erect a barrier against the threat of civil war. The question of what kind of peace we are fighting for arose. The answer boils down to the assertion that we are fighting for a Poland in which there is no return to the conditions that prevailed either before August 1980 or before 13 December 1981 -- that is, for the Poland that is described in the historical program of the Ninth PZPR Congress.

In the opinion of Hieronim Kubiak, realizing this program in the present sociopolitical situation ought to start with implementing economic reform. In a way, economic reform plays the role of a driving wheel in our economy and releases a will to work in the community. The Central Committee secretary stated that one must be aware that the long-term objective should not be to build two fatherlands, one welcomed and one unwanted, but to build a Poland which will provide a happy house for everyone who accepts the Constitution, who accepts order and who wants real socialism to move ever closer to theoretical socialism. A very important role is to be played today by the committees of national salvation. They will build a platform of social accord for the renewal program.

Referring to the affairs of the Polish intelligentsia, who have found themselves in a political wilderness, Hieronim Kubiak stated that the intelligentsia have to play an enormous part in the present process of normalization of our sociopolitical life.

Messner, Szalajda in Katowice

LD152106 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Katowice -- Since the beginning of the year, the miners have been extracting systematically, in the course of each 24 hours, more than 620,000 tons of coal. Yesterday, they extracted almost 625,000 tons. Last year, let us recall, the average 24-hour extraction was 607,000 tons. In order to keep up this regular rhythm and extraction amount, it is essential, however, to guarantee a continuity of supplies both of spare parts for machinery and of other materials essential in the mines.

As on previous days, the Katowice Voivodship metallurgical plant coped today with many difficulties. Apart from a shortage of raw and other materials, production was held back by the restricted power situation. For several hours, some electric furnace shops were halted. Rolling machinery production was limited. Overcoming power, raw material and industrial coproduction difficulties was a problem discussed today during a conference of directors, secretaries of plant party committees, and military commissars of plants subordinate to the Ministry of Metallurgy and Engineering Industry. The meeting was chaired by Zbigniew Szalajoa, minister of metallurgy and engineering, and was attended by Zbigniew Messner, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee in Katowice, and by the Katowice voivoda, Lt Gen Pilot Roman Paszkowski.

The Katowice voivoda also held a meeting today with the aktiv of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP]. They discussed housing construction problems and credits for young marrieds. Proposals were put forward on the possibility of setting up a labor cooperation service under the patronage of the ZSMP. Much time was given to the issue of shaping the ideological attitudes of the young.

Bielsko-Siala Meeting

LD150158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Members of the secretariat of the voivodship PZPR committee in Bielsko Biala met yesterday with a group of delegates from the Sub-Beskids region who attended the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

Those present at the meeting said that now under martial law conditions, greater initiative is expected from party members in creating a front for national salvation, a platform of action by people of good will, who desire to live and work in conditions of the socialist political order.

Mokrzyszczak at Lomza

LD151942 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] A plenum of the party voivodship committee took place today in Lomza. It was dedicated to an assessment of ideological, upbringing and organizational activities of the party organization in the light of the resolution adopted by the ninth party congress and the Central Committee plenums. Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, alternate Politbuto member and Central Committee secretary, was present.

The speakers stressed the increase in party activity since the proclamation of martial law. A gradual consolidation of activists was noted. Among other things, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak said that in the period of martial law, increased activity, self-sacrifice and commitment on the part of all party members and activists is needed. He stressed the need for the self-identification of party members. He also said that it is necessary to continue to explain to the community the reasons for the proclamation of martial law.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the issues debated. In response to the Politburo appeal for aid to the flood victims, the participants in the plenum carried out a voluntary cash collection.

Zamosc Meeting on Tasks

LD162258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] A meeting was held in Zamosc today between delegates to the PZPR Ninth Congress from Zamosc Voivodship and representatives of the voivodship party and administrative authorities. During the discussion, chaired by the voivodship committee first secretary, Mieczyslaw Kaminski, the socioeconomic situation in the voivodship was discussed. The participants in the meeting stressed that since the introduction of martial law a decided improvement in discipline, harmony and order has been perceptible among the public. The economy is functioning increasingly efficiently and trust in the party is strengthening. Party organizations are joining in resolving a series of social matters which appear minor but are important. During the discussion, the necessity of intensifying actions aimed at increasing the procurement of cereals and animals for slaughter, and of a more intensive treatment by the party of the complex issues relating to the younger generation were emphasized.

Czyrek Meets Lecturers

LD160950 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Jozef Czyrek, secretary of the party Central Committee, Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, has met with lecturers of the Central Committee. During the meeting he discussed the main trends of international relations in the '80's. He stated, among other things, that the present policies of confrontation and of economic and political pressure applied by imperialist and militarist forces against the socialist states would make it seem that certain Western states might depart -- in order to implement anti-communist aims -- from mutually tested favorable principles of international cooperation and from creating a solid foundation for a common denominator of joint interests.

Jozef Czyrek stressed the fundamental importance in our policies of the relations and alliance with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist states.

He also stressed that the socialist countries are giving full support for the moves of the Military Council of National Salvation, which are aimed at bringing the country out of the crisis and returning internal stability. Jozef Czyrek also informed the meeting about letters sent out by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski to the heads of state and government of most countries in the world and to the leaders of many parties and political movements. In these letters Wojciech Jaruzelski informed people about the events in Poland and the aims of the Military Council of National Salvation.

Kubiak at College Conference

LD182144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] A conference has taken place of first secretaries of PZPR college committees in the PZPR Central Committee building in Warsaw.

During the conference an assessment of the sociopolitical situation in the higher education establishments was made and the tasks of the college party organizations were marked out.

The conference, which was chaired by the head of the Central Committee Department for Science and Education, Eugeniusz Duraczynski, was summed up by Hieronim Kubiak, Politburo member, secretary of the PZPR.

Messner at Sosnowiec

LD190540 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Prof Zbigniew Messner, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice Party Voivodship Committee, met with the executive of the municipal party committee in Sosnowiec and party activists in that town. Next he visited one of the oldest industrial plants of the region, the Intertext worsted yarn spinning mill.

Zbigniew Messner spoke, among other things, about the current difficulties in everyday life and about the complex conditions of the economic reform. He also devoted much attention to the process of consolidating the party ranks.

PZPR, ZSL Joint Plenum

LD152206 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] The role of the PZPR and the ZSL in social and production activity in rural areas, against the background of the current social and political situation in the voivodship provided the subject for a joint plenum held by the PZPR voivodship committee and the ZSL voivodship committee in Skierniewice. The session was attended by Zbigniew Michalek, PZPR Central Committee secretary, and Jozef Koziol, secretary of the ZSL Executive Committee. During the session, chaired by Janusz Kubakiewicz, first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee, it was found that at present the prime task facing the authorities and organizations of the PZPR amounts to the consolidation of the basic elements of the party and the rallying of its members around activities aimed at extricating the country from the crisis. Joint action on the part of activists of the PZPR and the ZSL in the region is needed to step up the procurement of farm produce, and especially grain.

Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee expressed his assessment of the problems raised in the discussion. The party cannot concern itself exclusively with large-scale politics and gala occasions, he said. Nothing at present relieves us of our responsibility for dealing with day-to-day economic matters such as agriculture. Thanks to the state of martial law we now have peace and stability which is so important for the future. yet everybody must be aware at present of the fact that agrarian policy must be stable and firmly based.

The state of martial law is necessary for bringing order into our economy. The task of the ZSL and of the PZPR lies in jointly providing credibility for the two parties in action in the interests of the whole nation.

Tarnow Joint Commission Meeting

LD151904 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] A session of the voivodship Commission for Cooperation between the PZPR, the ZSL and the SD was held in Tarnow today. During the session, Stanislaw Opalko, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the voivodship party committee, presented a report on the current socioeconomic situation in the region (?and in the country). During the session the effects of the implementation of the plan for th socio-economic development of the voivodship in the past year and the tasks that result from plans for the current year were discussed. The problems and difficulties currently encountered by crafts were examined. The situation is complicated; the poor supply of raw and finished materials and of gasoline has resulted in a 50 percent reduction in Tarnow carftsmen's service and productivity. It was decided that the problems which have emerged should quickly be resolved or alleviated.

Joint Meetings in Gorzow

LD181444 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Joint regional conferences of aktivs of the PZPR, the ZSL and the SD were held in Gorzow Voivodship today. There was a discussion of the forms of cooperation between the party and allied parties in the current socioeconomic situation. It was recognized that social committees for national salvation should be set up in all milieux to support the Military Council of National Salvation. One of the most urgent tasks was stated to be of increasing the efficiency of the economy and of ensuring conditions for more productive and regular work.

VARIOUS TRIALS UNDER MARTIAL LAW CONTINUE

Szczepanski Remarks at Trial

LD160024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2135 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Another day with the explanations given by Maciej Szczepanski, the former director of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs, at his trial in Warsaw began with a polemic between the accused and the prosecutors. The dispute was related to the organization of vacations in Poland for a representative of the Austrian firm ('Steyr'). According to the calculations of the prosecutor's office, the vacations cost 1.3 million zloty. The accused questioned the method in which this sum had been calculated. He stated that the real cost had been lower and that the vacations had not been (?excessively) luxurious.

Trying to explain the accusations that he had appropriated various valuable objects either for himself or to give to others as presents, Maciej Szczepanski questioned the method in which the value and size of these objects had been calculated. He said that it was a generally accepted practice to accept presents from someone and then to give the presents to someone else. Maciej Szczepanski received a large number of presents on his 50th birthday, and he did not feel that he was violating legal regulations when he accepted them. Szczepanski further declared that he gave Edward Gierek a coffee set worth 50,000-60,000 zlotys on Gierek's 60th birthday and a Gilat statue on the 60th anniversary of radio and the 30th anniversary of television. The accused also stated that he gave presents to other highly-placed people. In conclusion, Maciej Szczepanski stated that he distributed presents in complete accord with the practice that existed then.

Solidarity Members Sentenced

AU141936 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jan 82 p 5

["(ICZ)" report: "Sentences in Cases Under Martial Law Decree"]

[Text] Further sentences have been set in voivodship courts under summary jurisdiction in cases of offenses under article 46 of the martial law decree of December 12, 1981, disturbing the public order in force at this time. This rule lays sanctions particularly against members of associations, trade unions, other unions and organizations whose activity has been suspended, for continuing this activity and in particular for organizing or leading a strike or protest action, for inciting other people to carry out a strike or protest action and for making them reluctant to take up or carry out their employment.

The voivodship court in Gorzow Wielkopolski sentenced under summary jurisdiction Solidarity members, among others, for helping organize an interfactory strike committee in the city and for staging a sit-in strike in the Ursus mechanical plant in Gorzow Wielkopolski; that is, they were sentenced under article 46, paragraph 2 of the decree on martial law. Tadeusz Kolodziejski, deputy chairman of Solidarity's regional administration, was sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 5 years. The court sentenced Ryszard Sawicki and Adam Opiel to deprivation of freedom for 4 years, and Norbert Lis, Zygmunt Strzelczyk, Radoslaw Lotocka and Stanislaw Gajda to deprivation of freedom for 3 years. The court also sentenced the forementioned accused to loss of civic rights for 3 years and 2 years.

The penal regulations of the decree on martial law allow for a lenient sentence to be passed on an offender who has displayed regret and voluntarily withdrawn from participating in strike or protest actions, and attempted to induce remaining participants in actions of this kind to do likewise.

Applying these regulations, the voivodship court in Lodz sentenced under summary jurisdiction Mieczyslaw Bednarski under Article 46, Paragraph 2 of the decree on martial law, to deprivation of freedom and loss of civic rights for 3 years; and Bogdan Idzikowski and Ryszard Kosmala each to deprivation of freedom for 1 year and loss of civic rights for 2 years. The court applied a lenient sentence toward B. Idzikowski and R. Kosmala after recognizing the fact that they had voluntarily withdrawn from participating in a strike and had attempted to make its remaining participants do the same.

In the voivodship court in Warsaw, sentences were meted out under summary jurisdiction in two cases where the offenders were accused of leading and taking part in a strike at the car factory in Zeran after the decree on martial law had come into effect.

The voivodship court found the following persons guilty of leading and taking part in a strike at workshop no. five of the Zeran car factory, and sentenced each of them to deprivation of freedom for 2 years: Janusz Pienkowski, Zygmunt Kaminski and Edward Glowacki. The court waived inflicting punishment under summary jurisdiction.

In the cases of Edward Jankowski, Edward Bereza, Jozef Boczon and Henryk Siemeinski, who were also accused of leading and taking part in a strike, the voivodship court found them not guilty.

Solidarity Official Sentenced

LD141936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] According to the Ministry of Justice press spokesman, new indictments concerning legal offenses against martial law have been submitted to the general courts. Voivodship courts have passed additional judgments concerning both violations of the martial law and criminal offenses.

For example, on 13 January the voivodship court in Nowy Sacz found Bronislaw Gielgosz, chairman of the enterprise commission of the NSZZ Solidarity in the (?Ryminik) drilling and mining machinery factory, guilty of organizing a strike last 14 December in Gorlice. The strike lasted at least three shifts and about 5,000 workers in various parts of the factory stopped work. In accordance with Article 46, paragraph 2 of the martial decree, Bronislaw Gielgosz has been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment and the deprivation of public rights for 2 years.

Further Convictions

LD160810 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] A spokesman for the Ministry of Justice reports that the courts have tried further cases of offenses against martial law regulations and passed their verdicts.

On 14 January the Legnica Voivodship court sentenced, under summary procedures, Ryszard Jan Miklejewski on the basis of Article 46, Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the martial law decrees, to 3 years imprisonment and the loss of civil rights for a period of 2 years. As an activist of NSZZ Solidarity he did not cease trade union activity and started to organize strikes after having gotten in touch with activists of works commissions from the Hanka knitting works and the (?electric wire) factory in Legnica.

The majority of cases tried by voivodship courts under summary procedures are criminal cases under Article 208 of the penal code, that is, burglary. For instance, the Bielsko-Biala Voivodship Court sentenced Grzegorz Warrzczu, to 6 years imprisonment, deprivation of civil rights for 3 years and a fine of Z30,000 for having broken into houses, stealing jewellery and other articles made from gold as well as currency and alcoholic beverages worth more than Z9 million.

ANTISPECULATION ACTIVITY, RESULTS REPORTED

LD151640 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] The office for combatting economic crimes at the headquarters of the Citizens' Militia has summed up the results of last year's activities in the fight against speculation. In 1981 the functionaries of the Citizens' Militia uncovered over 6,600 crimes against the consumer. This is almost 50 percent more than in 1980. In addition to this, 64,000 offenses of a speculative nature were uncovered. Over 25,000 submissions concerning offenses were sent on to the collegia, and in almost 39,000 cases the guilty were fined. The struggle against speculation was stepped up, especially during the final quarter when the law on speculation came into force.

RZECZPOSPOLITA EDITOR, FIRST ISSUE VIEWED

Daily's Editor Comments

AU181335 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Jan 82 p 2

[Jan Rozdzynski interview with chief editor of RZECZPOSPOLITA daily: "A Daily of Dialogue and Agreement" -- date, place not given]

[Text] The first issue of the RZECZPOSPOLITA [The Republic] daily will be on sale countrywide on 17 January. The title of the daily perpetuates not only the fine traditions of the Polish press' history, but is also closely related to the needs of the present times. Your PAP correspondent interviewed RZECZPOSPOLITA Chief Editor Jozef Barecki on the reasons for introducing this daily and on its tasks and program.

[Question] What was the reason for publishing RZECZPOSPOLITA?

[Answer] There were several reasons.

The immediate reason was the proposal submitted by Deputy Edmund Osmanczyk, who is a journalist, to the Sejm last April. He proposed that a government daily be set up providing information on the key social, political and economic affairs of the country and on the work of the Sejm, the government and other government agencies. E. Osmanczyk proposed that the daily be called RZECZPOSPOLITA in order to continue the tradition of a similar daily published by the Polish Committee for National Liberation in 1944. The idea was put forward at a moment when the publication was contemplated of a daily to provide information on the government's work and activities and to present the government's position on the basic issues of the people and the state. Let us recall that it was a period when the criticism of the government's activities was increasing and was often total as a result of the political struggle waged by extreme groups and when it was increasingly more difficult to transmit the information about government activities and views to the public. As the government's press spokesman I knew perfectly well that it was increasingly more difficult to reach the press with meaningful and objective information about the government's work and about the state's problems. A daily expressing the position of state power and of the socialist state's interests was necessary not only to relay honest information about the government's work, but also to popularize the idea of national agreement. The proposal to publish such a daily was promptly approved by the premier, and we began preparatory work last September.

[Question] Have the programmatic principles worked out at that time lost their topicality in the face of martial law?

[Answer] Not at all. One of the basic principles of the daily -- popularizing national agreement -- is now more topical than ever. The need for information about the Sejm's work, the government's activities and the administration's dealings is probably more urgent than it was before 13 December. We still need a platform for a dialogue between state power and society. It is necessary to tell citizens what that power intends to do and to relay the citizens' aspirations and criticism.

[Question] So it will be a government daily, but not an official gazette?

[Answer] Yes. This is the formula through which RZECZPOSPOLITA will represent the government line: the line of agreement on the basis of the socialist political principles. This is a formula for exchanging views on the need for changes in the functioning of the state, for strengthening the state, for proposing how to extricate Poland from its crisis and for determining what Poland should be in the future. We know that our potential readers want such a program. The editorial board carried out two polls on this subject and received over 2,000 answers from workers from all walks of life, including intellectuals. All the answers stressed the need for our daily to play the role of an intermediary between state power and society and to "build the bridges of agreement."

They also stressed the need for honest information about the situation of the state -- information providing the facts and not only commentaries. We will try to benefit from the advice given us.

[Question] What will be the size of the daily and how often will it appear?

[Answer] The daily will have eight large pages and will appear 6 times a week. It will be printed in Warsaw and Lodz. The number of copies will be determined by the readers, whom we must win and want to win.

[Question] To whom will RZECZPOSPOLITA be addressed?

[Answer] To anyone who wants to read it, especially those who are interested in information about the functioning of the state and its agencies. Each day an entire page will be devoted to information about the laws and resolutions adopted by the Sejm and the government and to commentaries on these subjects.

[Question] So the managing cadres will be the chief addressee?

[Answer] No, what I have said is just an example.

The daily will cater to everyone. Even in its first issues we will publish the replies to our poll: "What Kind of Poland?" The authors of the replies include Prof Czeslaw Bobrowski, the writer Jan Dobraczynski and Prof Witold Hensel. There will be many other times such as contributions from Edmund Meclewski, Edmund Osmanczyk and Wilhelm Szewczyk as well as articles and information items. While abandoning meaningless phraseology, we try to use specific terms and facts from the very beginning. The readers will judge how far we have succeeded.

Contents Summed Up

LD141453 Warsaw International Service in English 1230 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Press review]

[Excerpts] The Polish dailies today give broad coverage to the session of the Military Council of National Salvation, which met yesterday with representatives of workers from across the country. The party daily TRYBUNA LUDU terms this meeting a patriotic session. The papers also devote their front pages to the flood disaster.

I would now like to concentrate for a few minutes on the first issue of a new daily that came out today, the RZECZPOSPOLITA. To be more precise, a paper under the same title appeared in Poland in the postwar years, and for this reason its resumption has met with enormous interest. Judging by the queues before kiosks waiting for the new paper, its publishers will have to increase circulation. The paper is the official organ of the Polish Council of Ministers and, as Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski writes in a leader, it has very ambitious plans. RZECZPOSPOLITA wants to provide accurate information about the work of the government, analyse the realities of life in this country, and support those trends in Polish society that serve socialism here in its renewed shape. The paper does not intend to be less critical of the mistakes and weaknesses shown by various administrative bodies and will also open its columns to readers for news of what is going on in the country and what are the problems of various communities.

Today's edition of RZECZPOSPOLITA opens a series of articles by leading and ordinary Poles on the shape of Poland. What kind of Poland do we want? How did the present situation develop? What will happen after martial law in Poland ends? Those are some of the questions that will be discussed. Today, a leading Polish economist, Professor Czeslaw Bobrowski, Catholic writer Jan Dobraczynski and archaeologist Witold Hansel try to answer them.

In an article headlined "On the Road to Wisdom," Professor Bobrowski states that he wants to believe that this nation is now on a successful road to solving the problems of social peace. He writes that he would like to see an active peace in this country, one that would give the society evident guarantees and meet its hopes. The Polish economist believes that if the Polish society understands the good intentions of the government and shows patience, it will be able to reap the fruit of what started several weeks ago, in the second half of this year. Professor Bobrowski writes that he feels that General Jaruzelski is consistently striving for peace in the country and for the limitations of martial law to disappear as soon as possible. This would allow the society to continue the lasting attainments of the past year.

In his article for RZECZPOSPOLITA, Catholic writer Jan Dobraczynski states that peace and conciliation are the two most important things for Poland now. This country has lost so much strength that only a united effort of all citizens can save it. Mr Dobraczynski writes that martial law, despite all the difficulties resulting from it, has again brought to light the idea of serving the nation, and Polish soldiers are the best example of such service. In the final part of his article, Jan Dobraczynski writes of the thousands of Polish citizens who have left this country in search of better places that they could call their homeland. They put their own comfort above hard efforts for the good of the nation.

Criticism, he writes, is of value only when someone intends to join in the improvement. Mr Dobraczynski sees Poland in the future as a country in which every great truth would be implemented in everyday life.

This cursory review of today's issue of the new daily RZECZPOSPOLITA shows that the paper has managed to get contributors from among the most prominent Polish intellectuals. This is also true of the journalists writing for the paper.

In a commentary by Marian Podkowinski after the Moscow talks held by Polish Foreign Minister Josef Czyrek, the paper writes that this visit had a double meaning. On the one hand, it was a demonstration of the fact that friendly relations and cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union is to continue and develop on the basis of existing agreements; on the other hand, it stressed the mutual intention to act in the international arena for detente and peace. Polish diplomacy has demonstrated in its Moscow talks a will to further develop alliances in the East and stated its participation in all those causes enhancing coexistence and peace.

And with that quotation from the RZECZPOSPOLITA daily I end this review of the Polish press.

More on Contents

LD140840 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] The new central national daily RZECZPOSPOLITA begins publication today. The first issue has an article by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw Rakowski entitled: "About the RZECZPOSPOLITA." He describes the origin of the paper, referring to the organ of the Polish Committee for National Liberation which was set up in 1944 under the same name. He also stresses the present need for a paper of a similar character.

There is also a statement by Edmund Osmanczyk whose proposal made in the Sejm last April was the direct cause for the establishment of RZECZPOSPOLITA.

Edmund Weclewski is the author of a feuilleton in the first issue. The paper also prints first replies to [words indistinct] entitled: "What Poland?" [passage indistinct]

RADIO PROGRAM II RESUMES BROADCASTS 17 JAN

Programming Details

AU181420 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Jan 82 p 2

[J. Krasniewski report: "Polish Radio Program II Resumes Broadcasting on 17 January"]

[Text] Polish Radio Program II will resume broadcasting on 17 January -- on the anniversary of Warsaw's liberation. The first day of broadcasting will be devoted almost entirely to the programs devoted to our capital. As of Monday [18 January] two changed programs beamed by Polish Radio will offer listeners a greater choice of items. As before, these programs will be beamed on medium wave and retransmitted on VHF.

The new Program II framework includes a number of blocks, which will enable various groups of listeners to choose what interests them. Aside from the blocks for young people as well as musical and literary blocks, educational and popular scientific blocks will be beamed on medium wave as before.

As of 18 January programs for children and young people will be resumed. The block "The World and People" (from 0905 to 0930) will cater to the listeners in grades 0-4. The block "To Get To Know and To Understand" (from 1000 to 1030) is meant for schoolchildren aged 12 to 15 years. The programs will be reinforced by lessons in Polish language, history, civic education, geography, biology and music.

The block "The Horizons of Knowledge" (from 1100 to 1130) includes a series of programs addressed to lyceum pupils and has been devised by its authors as a supplement to the lessons in Polish language, geography, the rudiments of social science and training for family life.

The programs devoted to ethics, upbringing, the contemporary family, effective activity and the law in everyday life promise to be interesting. They will be beamed between 1230 and 1300.

The program beamed between 1720 and 1800 under the title "Francies-Science-Practice" will help popularize knowledge and research work and their use in the economy. This program will also present the achievements of the humanities, modern philosophical systems and political doctrines.

On Saturdays between 0900 and 1130 the program entitled "People-Epochs-Manners" will attempt to popularize the history and culture of the oldest civilizations. Arts, education, natural sciences, folklore of various peoples as well as scientific, political and educational figures will also be adequately treated in this program.

"The Radio Linguistic Adviser" will also return to Program II. Lessons in foreign languages will be beamed in the evening (from 2045 to 2100), but will be beamed only once, that is, will not be repeated as before.

The programs of the Polish Eucumenical Council will be beamed between 1800 and 1840.

Warsaw Anniversary

LD170040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Today Polish Radio resumes broadcasting the second program on medium wave and VHF. The inaugural program, after more than a month's break, will be devoted almost in its entirely to Warsaw on the 37th anniversary of liberation.

Our guests will include the winners of this year's awards of the capital city of Warsaw and Mayor Jerzy Majewski.

We will hear reminiscences of the first days of freedom in 1945; we will recall the Warsaw of years gone by and the Warsaw of today. At 0900 we will broadcast the mass from the Church of the Holy Cross and at 1215 a chamber concert from the National Philharmonic. We will also pay a visit to the royal castle and to the cafe [name indistinct], which is opening its doors.

Throughout the day, listeners will hear songs and melodies of Warsaw, poetry and stories by Wiech [Warsaw humorist].

Today's medium-wave program from Warsaw begins at 0627. We invite you to listen.

REGIONAL NATIONAL SALVATION COMMITTEES SET UP

LD181534 Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Jan (PAP) -- Support for actions taken by the Martial Council of National Redemption, activity promoting social accord and restoration of order and calm are among the objectives which regional committees for national redemption assign to themselves.

They are operating already in many localities and milieus, in town districts and housing estates, in big work establishments and in railway administration.

The committees are composed of activists of the working class movement, members of the PUWP and allied political parties, people without any party affiliation and members of youth organizations.

The committees of national redemption closely cooperate with respective commissaries of the Committee for Poland's Defence and also with local military operational groups.

A founding group of the movement to set up committees of national redemption in the Katowice Voivodship issued an appeal to town and countryside residents and all working people of the region to support the steps taken by the Martial Council of National Redemption with their personal activeness and initiative.

"We believe that a sense of brotherhood and community of the Polish destiny will prevail over bitterness, grievances and rancour. We desire a bridge of mutual confidence and friendly assistance among people to be built most efficiently and as soon as possible," the initiators of the movement write.

In other appeals, the committees of national redemption throughout Poland call on fellow-citizens to undertake every effort to help get our country out of the crisis and to improve the economy and the functioning of all institutions working for the population.

FARM WORKERS TO RECEIVE ADDITIONAL MEAT RATION

LD181720 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services has announced that the quantity of meat and meat products available to the urban population under the rationing system in February 1982 will be the same as it has been in January. Additionally, a voucher for 1 kilogram of meat or meat products will be received by the owners or users of farms with an area of up to 1 hectare, as well as members of their families. Children and young people aged 1-18 whose parents or guardians are owners or users of agricultural farms exceeding one-half hectare in area will receive the same allocation of meat as young people issued with the N-type ration cards.

COLLEGE REOPENINGS, STUDENTS' RETURN NOTED

Minister Discusses Reopening

LD150720 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Deputy Minister of Higher Education and Technology Jerzy Szablik attended a session of the Sejm Commission on Science and Technological Progress and briefed the deputies on the current situation at the colleges.

He reported that, in the opinion of the ministry, overcoming the backlog which arose as a result of the strikes at the colleges -- as well as the interruption of classes caused by martial law -- will require work during two, and in special cases, three terms.

The rectors have been empowered to establish a relevant plan for the resumption of classes in order to make up these losses. The situation varies among the colleges. The condition for resuming classes in each of the colleges, said Deputy Minister Szablik, will be based on the submission by each college's rector of a motion containing a statement on the implementation of the ministry's instruction concerning procedures to resume higher studies under martial law as well as an opinion by the voivodship defense committee.

Permission for the resumption of studies by each college will be issued by the minister. No disturbances will be allowed; they will inevitably encounter unpleasant consequences.

Medical Students Return

LD181724 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] PAP correspondents report that the first day of lectures at medical academies was marked by high attendance by students.

The students met with lecturers, (?tutors) and members of senate. The students were made aware of the regulations on studies in a state of martial law and with the lecture schedule and program. College employees are on duty at student hostels and a student duty service has also been set up.

Poznan Art Colleges Resume

LD141926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] The Ministry of Culture and Art has announced that art colleges in Poznan will resume their academic work on 18 January in all departments and at all levels. The colleges in question are the Academy of Music and the Higher State School of Visual Arts.

Technical Courses To Resume

LD162032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Courses for day students at all levels will resume 20 January in the following higher technical schools: the technical universities in Bialystok, Gdansk, Krakow, Lodz, as well as their branches in Bielsko-Biala; technical universities in Szczecin and Warsaw, except the Plock branch; Wroclaw Technical University and all its branches; higher engineering schools in Opole and Radom and the higher engineering school in Zielona Gora.

The Ministry of Education, Higher Learning and Technology will announce in separate communiques the resumption of day courses in the remaining higher technical schools and their branches, and also in agricultural academies, economic academies, higher pedagogical schools and universities.

The decision was passed by the head of the Ministry of Education, Higher Learning and Technology after examination of the proposals submitted by rectors of individual higher learning establishments, implementing the instruction from the Military Council of National Salvation concerning the full resumption of work in higher schools.

BANKERS MEET WESTERN REPRESENTATIVES IN VIENNA

LD162122 Warsaw PAP in English 1721 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Vienna, 16 Jan (PAP) -- Head of the Ministry of Finances' Foreign Department Zbigniew Karcz and Deputy President of the Bank Handlowy (Foreign Trade Bank) Jan Woloszyn have met with representatives of Western banks in Vienna for talks on refinancing of Polish credits.

Both sides decided to continue talks in the future.

The meeting was held behind closed doors.

RAW MATERIALS, FREIGHT RECEIVED FROM USSR

Plan Exceeded

LD141828 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] The workforce of the country's largest inland port, [railway station] Zurawica-Medyka-Werchrata, has been maintaining a high rate of work since the beginning of the year. During the past 2 weeks, 385,000 tons of raw materials and freight delivered by the Soviet Union have been received and transloaded there. This is 40,000 tons more than planned. Most of this figure is the result of iron ores and concentrates and open hearth pig iron being expedited to Polish steel plants.

The Soviet Union has also delivered considerable amounts of sunflower oil and liquid fuels, chiefly gasoline to this dry port. Machinery, agricultural equipment, spare parts and chemicals and nonferrous metals have also arrived.

More on Supplies

LD142130 Warsaw PAP in English 2033 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Jan (PAP) -- During the first fifteen days of 1982, the rail reloading base in Zurawica-Medyka-Werchrata on the Polish-Soviet border handled 385 thousand tonnes more than planned or raw materials, mainly iron ore and concentrate.

The other goods imported from the Soviet Union include sunflower oil, liquid fuels, machines, agricultural equipment and spare parts, chemical products and non-ferrous metals.

PART TWO OF NATO 'SECRET' DECLARATION

LD181000 Warsaw PAP in English 0839 GMT 18 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Jan (PAP) -- ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI brings the full text of the secret second part of the NATO declaration issued by the ministerial session on January 11. As it is known, the first part concerns Poland. The second part says ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, concerning the internal situation of the NATO member states is classified top secret.

In it, the allied governments condemn the military operations conducted by Britain in Ulster, the prolonged actual state of war in Italy and condemn the general violation of human rights in that country. They denounce persecution of the Red Brigades in the FRG, persecutions in France which have led to liquidation of the so-called extreme left forces, the social, legal and political inequalities suffered by the coloured population in the United States. The allies condemn the further expansion of American military bases outside U.S. boundaries, and participation of the United States in the quelling of national-liberation movements in Latin America.

Moreover, the allies call on the leaders of Great Britain, Italy, the FRG, France and the United States urging them to implement their declared intentions to restore civil liberties and respect of human rights in their own countries, release all arrested and jailed persons and immediately start a dialogue with the suppressed forces in those countries.

The declaratiom states further that the allies were agreed that the Madrid conference should tackle the situation in the individual above mentioned NATO states and decided to step up efforts to establish an international tribunal to consider and draw legal and political conclusions against the allied states.

If the national actions taken proved ineffective, the allied states would consider disbanding NATO as an organisation discredited by the above mentioned states, said the 16th and final point of the declaration quoted in full by ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

WARSAW PAP in English at 1400 GMT on 18 January transmits the following "Note to Editors':

"Please kill press review six of PAP item No 1 of January 18, beginning with: 'ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI brings the full text of the secret second part of the NATO declaration...', as being not a serious commentary, but a satirical one in the Art Buchwald-Russel Baker style. [Signed] PAP foreign desk."

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON TASKS FACING COMMUNISTS

LD181104 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Jan (PAP) -- The paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOZCI publishes an article by Col Czellaw Kundzicz which is devoted to the communits' current obligations in the country's life.

The author writes that there are urgent tasks facing us: waging an irreconciliable battle on all fronts in order to bring the country back to the raod of development and to restore both our lost international prestige and a life that is worthy for all conscientious Poles. For this battle, it is indispensable to have a strong and ideologically-united party. However, we must first answer the question of what kind of unity is meant here.

If we have unity, it must be based exclusively on the irrefutable foundations of the Marxist-Leninist principles and on the viewpoint of those people who are always ready to defend the universal values of socialism which are constantly being enriched by our country's national character, its traditions and its sociopolitical conditions. It must be based on the Polish communists' firm principles of international and on our country's devotion and fidelity to the socialist ideals. Such a unity is being forged even now. Many people have left the party; some could not sustain the pressure engendered by the crisis, others were expalled.

Czeslaw Kundzicz emphasizes that we must create conditions that will enable the others who have demonstrated -- through their compromises and their fear of openly defending the party at industrial enterprises, at institutions and at public and political organizations -- that they are not mature enough to be called communists to leave the party.

PZPR'S PROBLEMS, REHABILITATION EFFORTS NOTED

AU131120 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9-10 Jan 82 p 3

[Wieslaw Rogowski article: "That the Party Be Party -- What Determines the Health-Giving Processes"]

[Excerpts] The health-giving processes in the party depend mainly on the point of time and on the extent of the militancy of party members and basic party organizations. The atmosphere of terror that the antiparty and counterrevolutionary forces created before 13 December as well as the occasionally incomprehensible activities -- or lack of activities -- at the country leadership's level -- simply placed party members in a dramatic situation. Party members had to assume responsibility for affairs they could not influence and define their attitude -- in the face of considerable difficulties -- toward the ever more violent play of the political forces. Ideological confusion shook up the party's organism, and this rubbed off on party members' attitudes.

Today many problems are beginning to be solved. The counterrevolutionary threat has been stopped, and public law and order are returning to our life. The external media or subversive propaganda are trying to give the world a false picture of Poland divided into two antagonistic camps: society and state power. But the situation is not at all that simple. The variety of ideas and views is very rich, but the majority of the people will give more and more support to those who are able to ensure the country's normal existence and development.

The increase in social support will be greatly determined by the militancy and local influence of the basic party organizations and by the personal political wisdom of their members. We should bear in mind that support means mutual understanding and requires an unceasing dialogue, which alone is able to create conditions for agreement and cooperation.

This dialogue is not and will not be easy.

It would be a gross simplification to deny the thesis that large sections of our society are very critical of the party's errors and show sympathy for the ideological reasons for the political events that occurred in the party and outside it after August 1980. These political events included a wish for social justice, a vital attachment to egalitarianism, expanded civic rights, the working people's participation in running factories and the country, national pride and many groups' endeavor to freely express religious feelings.

Aside from that, the radio subversion and propaganda practiced by the extremist and counterrevolutionary internal forces exerted a great influence on the idelogical attitudes and disintegration of the views of our society. In addition -- let us not be shy about this -- the distance to the party, which was intensified by the party's enemies, was genuinely justified by the dramatic results of the errors and deformations stemming from the activities of the party leadership in the seventies. I think that the situation among individual work forces is more or less similar to the aforementioned outline.

If we want to prevent the recurrence of the erroneous methods and practices of the seventies and guard against the return of the political chaos and anarchy before 13 December, we must accept that this depends to a great extent on every member of a party that is reborn and again revolutionary, that serves the working people, that is faithful to the ideals of socialism and that always defends the national and historical interests of socialist Poland. These assertions need to be substantiated.

The first platform of this substantiation is now the need for the party to purge itself of all the ballast of revisionism, sectarianism, wrongdoing, cynicism and political hypocrisy, and to regain ideological unity based on Marxism-Leninism.

The second platform of that substantiation amounts to efforts to revitalize the social dialogue, which should result in agreement of all the civic tendencies that recognize socialism and Poland's political constitution as a durable basis of the state's functioning, of implementing reforms and rehabilitating the economy.

No one will accomplish those tasks for us and no one will pay for their implementation. The complicated nature, enormity and necessity of these tasks require that many forces and factors understand them at least. They certainly require cooperation, and this can be done only under real conditions created by the living people in each factory.

The ideological and political movement of the socialist renewal of life and of the party's rebirth has two a spects -- the general one embracing the state's and the party's affairs as a whole, and the particular one, which is perhaps more important, involving the meetings and dialogues of the individual people, the dialogues in the basic party organizations and their efforts to create conditions to boost the militancy of civic work and attitudes.

In the same way as the stance of the basic cells of the party and the mass of its members determined the changes approved by the ninth party congress, the party members and basic party organizations now hold the true key to Polish reality. We must not lose this key.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CALLS FOR PARTY RENEWAL

LD180802 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 18 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI carries an article by Lt Col Czeslaw Kunwid headlined "To Face the Truth" which deals with the tasks of party members in the present, very difficult period. It discusses the role of party members -- especially those who have never despaired -- should play in leading the country out of the dramatic development in our history. Here is an excerpt from the article:

"Despite the errors that had been committed and despite initial failures, the party (?remains) an active, creative force in the process of historic changes. In order to fulfill effectively its leading role, to cooperate fruitfully with allied forces, the party must be supported by honest, modest and courageous people." writes Lt Col Czeslaw Kunwid, "people who deserve to be called fighters for social justice and for the good of the country in all walks of life. This above all will decide about the prestige of the party in the society. This is the party's prospects for the future," says the article in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

TASKS IN OVERCOMING ECONOMIC CRISIS CITED

LD141812 Warsaw International Service in English 1230 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Excerpts] In Poland the economic crisis had been accumulating for years. The erroneous economic policy had led to deep disproportions in the structure of the economy and presented us with a huge foreign debt. These causes of the crisis cannot be quickly removed, but the state of the Polish economy at present is also due to the chaos and anarchy of the past months, when worker discipline and productivity had declined.

How then is the economy entering into the new year 1982 and what can be done to soften the impact of these negative phenomena. Our economics editor Alicia Brandoc attempts an answer to these puzzling questions.

Theoretically speaking these negative phenomena can be arrested comparatively quickly and that would mean moving out of the vicious circle and curtailing the decline in the economy. For this reason we are viewing very closely the performance of industry and also energy, transport, construction, all the more since the performance of these sectors is also a measure of the social feeling indicating to what extent the people are willing to commit their efforts to the cause of extricating the country from the doldrums.

After the unrest of December a climate of calm and peaceful work has marked the beginning of the new year. A very fine performance is being recorded in coal-mining, with the first decade [as heard] of the month netting an everage daily output of around 610,000 tons, which has allowed for an efficient operation of the energy generation and the thermal power plants. An equally fine performance has been displayed by the sulphur extraction and processing industry.

All the manufacturing departments in the iron and steel industry are operational. Output targets are being met by such plants as the Lenin steelworks near Krakow or the Bierut steel mill in Czestochowa. But these targets are rather modest and all the plants are facing shortages of certain raw materials and semimanufactures. The greater the degree of processing in the industries the greater are the supply problems. The majority of the big manufacturing plants are operating smoothly but the stocks of parts and subassemblies are small. Output in many factories is threatened by these shortages.

Generally speaking, therefore, in the 10 days of January, the picture is one of greater work discipline throughout industry and also the transport and construction sectors. Factories and enterprises commanding a suitable stock of raw materials and materials for production are recording output figures genrally higher than in previous months. The workers are working and they are eager to work. Opinions that they are working underpressure are sheer fantasy.

It is a fact, as has been stated, that output figures are affected by delivery shortages. And the old problems are being compounded already by the first effects of the economic sanctions applied by the United States. Some of the Western partners have stopped the contracted flow of deliveries and credit lines are being blocked.

What then are the prospects for the coming weeks and months? A certain indication can be provided by the position adopted by the factories and enterprises themselves which in line with the new economic planning principles that came into effect in the new year are now setting their production targets for 1982. These are being set cautiously, usually at the level recorded last year or just a little above. A very different situation exists in those factories and enterprises which, under the government's operational programs are assured a priority in deliveries of raw materials and semimanufactures.

Of course, all these facts cannot offer a reply to the vexing question of what the situation in Polish industry will be this year. It will certainly be a very difficult year. The old problems which have accumulated in the past will prove painful. The economic sanctions applied against Poland will surely make the situation worse. The economic reform that has been launched cannot work wonders overnight. Therefore, it will have to be a concerted, inward-looking policy, stimulating domestic production of raw materials basically and the steady flow of raw materials and semimanufactures from the socialist countries, chiefly the USSR, that can be a solution to the perplexing problems of the Polish economy this year; and on both these factors this country can count.

MARTIAL LAW 'CHANCE' TO CLEAR WAY FOR REFORM

LD181520 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 18 Jan 82

["Rigours and Economics" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Dec (PAP) -- In an article headlined as above ZYCIE WARSZAWY analyzes in what measures it is possible to introduce under martial law in Poland elements of economic self-control and to what degree it is necessary to apply rigours.

Excerpts:

"One must realize that in conditions of martial law it is impossible to introduce all the elements of the earlier prepared economic reform with its underlying principles of self-reliance of enterprises, self-management of crews and self-financing of economic units. Under martial law the principle of self-management has been suspended.

"Practice will show how much of the rigours and how much of economics we are going to have. Though, theoretically, there should be a contradiction between the requirements of martial law, with its discipline, hierarchic subordination of individuals and unquestioning execution of orders, and the requirements of economic mechanisms which envisage flexibility of action, independent initiative and application of cost accounting, it is a fact that the aims of martial law in this country are different.

"In out most specific reality martial law can, contrary to the appearances, be a chance for clearing up the foreground for a sweeping reform, a chance for introducing economic mechanisms in order to faster restore the normal rhythm of economic processes."

BRIEFS

PROCUREMENT FIGURES -- We now know that we have a fairly long time to wait before the country can fully cover the ration sales of meat. In this situation every report on an increase in livestock procurement fills us with optimism that this period of waiting is shortening. Such reports coming in from Tarnow and Przemysl Voivodships. In the latter, in 15 days during January, 1,401 tons of livestock were procured. In the last 4 days of last week alone private farmers in Przemysl voivodship sold the state 650 tons of livestock; the socialized sector sold 90 tons. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 18 Jan 82 LD]

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON 14-17 JAN ZHIVKOV VISIT

Award Ceremony Speech

AU181251 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Jan 82 pp 1, 3

[Address given by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at 14 January award ceremony honoring visiting Bulgarian State Council Chairman and General Secretary of the BCP Central Committee Todor Zhivkov]

[Text] Dear Comrade Zhivkov, it gives me great pleasure to confer on you -- for the second time -- the highest Romanian distinction: The Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania first class with sash on your 70th birthday and for your particular contribution to developing cooperation between the RCP and the BCP and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to strengthening friendship between the Romanian people and the Bulgarian people and to promoting the general cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation.

The Romanian communists and the working people in Romania are familiar with and appreciate the revolutionary road you have traveled as faithful son of the Bulgarian people and as leading activist of the working class and the BCP. Beginning with your youth when you were among the ranks of the communist youth and later of the BCP you fervently struggled to defend the rights of the working people in your country against capitalist exploitation and oppression, and during the war you contributed actively to organizing the Bulgarian people's struggle against fascism and for achieving the antifascist armed insurrection of September 1944 and to the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. During the years of building the new system -- invested with the highest responsibilities in leading the party and state and as general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- you have played an important role in all great achievements recorded by the Bulgarian people in the country's socioeconomic development and in improving its material and cultural living standard.

The communists and working people in Romania know you as an eminent militant of the international workers and communist movement and as a determined revolutionary and fighter for national and social freedom and justice and for peace and international cooperation.

At the same time, you are known as one of the great friends of the Socialist Republic of Romania and as an active militant for the constant progress and flourishing of the long-standing and traditional relations between our countries and peoples.

In this context, it is particularly pleasant to stress the great appreciation bestowed by our party and government on relations of close friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples. Our fruitful meetings and talks and the agreements concluded together have each time given a great impetus to raising Romanian-Bulgarian multifaceted cooperation onto new levels on the basis of full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and socialist solidarity.

I want to express the conviction that, through joint efforts, those positive relations will continue to develop and assert themselves more and more as an example of relations between neighboring and friendly socialist countries, between free and independent peoples who cooperate and render each other brotherly assistance in building socialism in their fatherlands and their struggle for cooperation and peace.

I am convinced that our countries will continue to cooperate more actively, together with the other socialist countries and with all peace-loving countries, to achieve a new policy of equality and respect for national independence, disarmament, security and detente, to defend the peoples' basic right to life, peace, free and dignified existence and to achieve a world without weapons and wars -- the constant ideal of communism.

In presenting you the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania I want to once again congratulate you warmly and to wholeheartedly wish you long life, good health and happiness and increasingly greater successes in your highly responsible activity aimed at the progress and well-being of friendly Bulgaria and devoted to the cause of socialism and peace.

I wholeheartedly want to extend the traditional wish: "Many happy returns of the day." (applause]

Ceausescu Toasts Zhivkov

AU181319 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Jan 82 pp 1, 3

[Toast proposed by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at 14 January Bucharest dinner given in honor of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee]

[Text] Dear Comrade Zhivkov, dear comrades and friends, on behalf of the Political Executive Committee, the government and State Council, the party and the Romanian people, once again I would like to extend warm greetings to you and welcome you to Romania, dear Comrade Zhivkov, and the other comrades.

This new visit and meeting of ours is part and parcel of the talks and meetings we have, both at the summit level and at the level of various party and state delegations, to constantly develop friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples.

I would like to note with great satisfaction that in the preceding 5-year plan our exchanges developed forcefully and the provisions for the current 5-year plan are positive ones. We hope that during our current talks, which we have begun today, we will identify new opportunities to expand cooperation and collaboration between Romania and Bulgaria.

We also want to expand our cooperation at a party level, in science and culture even more, and to strengthen contacts and exchanges between the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples. This is in keeping with the interests of our peoples and the general cause of the socialist countries, of socialism and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

Our meeting and talks are taking place under quite complex international circumstances. It is necessary for us to act in such a manner that our countries contribute to strengthening cooperation and solidarity among the socialist CEMA countries and the Warsaw Pact member countries and all socialist countries. We proceed from the fact that this cooperation and solidarity of the socialist countries plays an important role in the assertion of the principles of socialism, of the policy of peace, detente, independence and cooperation among all world countries.

We particularly want our countries to actively contribute to developing cooperation and friendship in the Balkans and to achieving a nuclear-free area in that region as part and parcel of achieving European security, peace and international cooperation.

It is, indeed, necessary for us to do all we can to ensure that no medium-range nuclear missiles are deployed in Europe, that existing ones be withdrawn and that disarmament be achieved in Europe based on an appropriate balance that will ensure the security and independence of all countries.

An important role is played by the Madrid meeting. It is necessary for us to ensure its successful conclusion; we must see that the attention of the meeting and of public opinion be not focused on other, peripheral issues. Under the current circumstances there is no more important problem than stopping the arms race, the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and withdrawing them and ensuring disarmament and a policy of peace. Therefore, we want the Madrid meeting to decide on convening a conference on trust and disarmament in Europe to ensure the continuity of the meetings begun in Helsinki.

The European peoples have numerous common problems; their life and existence are in danger and therefore they must take more united action to ensure a new policy based on equality, respect for each country's independence and sovereignty and for each country's social system and on each people's right to independently resolve its problems, without any foreign interference, and on each country's right to develop on the basis of the principles of equity and mutual advantage.

There are numerous international problems and I do not now want to mention all of them. I would like to mention only that we have to do all we can to resolve conflicts by negotiations alone so as to avoid the use of weapons and force or the threat of force.

We must do all we can to contribute to resolving the problems of underdevelopment and to achieve a new international economic order. Let us act to surmount the current tension and to resume the policy of detente. This is in keeping with the interests of all peoples.

I would like to express the conviction that our parties and countries will strengthen their cooperation even more and that they will act in such a manner that their relations will be an example of relations between two neighboring socialist countries determined to build their socialist system in close cooperation and by also strengthening cooperation with the other socialist countries and with all progressive and anti-imperialist forces.

I would like to wish the friendly Bulgarian people increasingly greater successes in implementing the party congress decisions and in fulfilling the current 5-year plan and in their socioeconomic development.

I raise my glass to an increasingly lasting cooperation between our parties and peoples!

Peace and international cooperation!

To your health, dear Comrade Zhivkov!

To the health of all of you, dear Bulgarian friends!

To the health of all of you! (applause)

USSR SIGNS COOPERATION PROTOCOLS IN BUCHAREST

Electronics Protocol 15 Jan

AU181218 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government, on 15 January received G.B. Suvorov, deputy minister of electronics industry of the USSR, who is in our country on the occasion of the first meeting of the permanent working group for economic and technical cooperation in the field of electronics between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Soviet Union.

During the meeting, the two sides stressed the positive relations of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between our countries and examined ways and means to further expand and diversify those relations in the interests of socialist and communist construction in the two countries.

The meeting was attended by Gheorghe Petrescu, minister of machine-tool industry, electrical engineering and electronics.

V.I. Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, was also present.

The same day, Vasile Baltac, secretary of state in the Ministry of Machine-Tool Industry, Electrical Engineering and Electronics, and G.B. Suvorov signed the protocol of the first session of the permanent working group for economic and technical cooperation in the field of electronics between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Soviet Union.

The document envisages tangible measures designed to lead to developing Romanian-Soviet cooperation in the field of electronic components, black and white and color cinescopes, technological equipment and materials for the electronics industry, computers and for utilizing electronics in all sectors of activity, including the automation of technological processes. The sides also concluded programs for economic and technical cooperation for 1982 and a longer period between economic and research units in the two countries in top fields of electronics and microelectronics.

Agricultural Protocol 15 Jan

AU181222 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] Comrade Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry, on 15 January received L.N. Kuznetsov, deputy minister of agriculture of the Soviet Union, who is visiting our country at the head of a delegation.

On this occasion, the two sides stressed the results achieved in scientific-technical and economic cooperation in the field of agriculture between the two countries and worked out new fields for developing that cooperation in coming years.

The same day, Emilian Mihailescu, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry, and L.N. Kuznetsov signed a protocol on scientific-technical cooperation in the field of agriculture between the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Ministry of Agriculture and the V.I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the USSR for 1982 and the major directives for cooperation up to 1990.

Meat, Milk Agreement Signed

AU161600 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Jan (AGERPRES) -- A protocol of direct technico-scientific and economic collaboration for the meat and milk industry between the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry of Romania and the Ministry of Meat and Milk Industry of the USSR in 1982 was signed in Bucharest, on (?15) January, and the questions related to the collaboration in 1983 were analyzed and agreed on principle.

The protocol stipulates the development in collaboration, through technical and scientific research and exchange of experience, of technologies and equipment for the efficient settlement of the problems in this domain of activity in the two countries.

DPRK SIGNS TRADE, PAYMENTS PROTOCOL 16 JAN

AU162003 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Jan (AGERPRES) -- On January 16, Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, analysed together with Yi Se-ung, deputy minister of foreign trade of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, current and future questions related to the mutual goods exchanges and to the economic cooperation between Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The protocol on goods exchanges and payments between the two countries in 1982 was signed the same day.

ITALIAN DIGNITARIES PAY VISIT TO BUCHAREST

PSDI Delegation

AU182037 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Jan (AGERPRES) -- The delegation of the Italian Democratic Socialist Party, led by Pietro Longo, secretary general of the party, arrived in Bucharest on January 18 for a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The delegation further includes Ruggero Poletti, deputy secretary general of the PSDI, deputy to the European parliament; Ivanka Corti, member of the direction, head of the international relations section of the CC of the PSDI; Gianni Moroni, member of the CC, head of the political secretariat of the PSDI.

The guests were welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Virgil Cazacu and Constantin Dascalescu, members of the Executive Political Committee, secretaries of the CC of the RCP, other Romanian officials.

Ceausescu Receives Minister

AU111128 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Giuseppe Bartolomei, senator and minister of agriculture and forestry of Italy, who has been visiting our country. The meeting was attended by Comrade Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry, and Benedetto Santarelli, Italian ambassador in Bucharest.

The Italian minister expressed words of gratitude to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for receiving him and stressed that he feels particularly honored at being received by the head of the Romanian state. At the same time, he also pointed out his satisfaction with being able to visit Romania and the fruitful nature of the meetings and talks conducted during his stay in our country, talks during which new ways and means were identified to expand Romanian-Italian cooperation.

During the meeting, the two sides stressed the relations of close friendship and cooperation between Romania and Italy which have constantly and fruitfully developed in past years. They also expressed the desire to expand and strengthen those positive and traditional relations in the future and in keeping with the interests and aspirations of the two countries and peoples and to the benefit of the cause of peace, security, understanding and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Within this framework, the two sides stressed the importance of intensifying and diversifying economic cooperation and collaboration between Romania and Italy in various fields of mutual interest, including agriculture and forestry, in keeping with the economic potentials of the two countries.

The exchange of views on international issues stressed the need for all states to increase their efforts to establish a climate of detente, security, trust and cooperation in Europe and at a world level, to adopt firm measures for disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament and to achieve the peoples' aspirations for peace, independence and progress.

The meeting took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

VERDET CABLES MUHYI AD-DIN ON APPOINTMENT

AU112023 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Jan (AGERPRES) -- Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet sent a congratulatory telegram to Prime Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, on the latter's appointment to that office. The telegram expresses the conviction that the good relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Egypt will further develop and amplify in the interest of the Romanian and Egyptian peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding throughout the world.

FEC PRESIDENT DJURANOVIC VISITS ALGERIA

Departure Reported 18 Jan

LD180912 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0844 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade 18 Jan (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], left for an official and friendly visit to Algeria this morning, accompanied by Vuko Dragasevic, member of the FEC and co-chairman of the Yugoslav-Algerian Committee for Economic, Scientific-Technical and Cultural Cooperation.

Veselin Djuranovic was seen off at Surcin Airport by Ante Zelic, member of the FEC, and Ivaca Cacic, general secretary of the FEC.

Premier Arrives in Algeria

LD182218 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1641 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Algiers, 18 Jan (TANJUG) -- Relations between Yugoslavia and Algeria in all fields are so good that they can serve as an example to independent, non-aligned countries, Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic stated on his arrival on a three-day official visit to Algeria.

Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic was given a formal welcome at the Algiers airport. The welcome was attended by Algerian Premier Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani and a number of government members. On his visit to Algeria, Premier Djuranovic is accompanied by Federal Executive Council member Vuko Dragasevic and a number of other high Yugoslav officials.

In his statement, Veselin Djuranovic said that in the last two years, beside the strengthening of political cooperation both on the bilateral and international levels, significant results were also achieved in promoting economic relations between Yugoslavia and Algeria.

Veselin Djuranovic assessed that the moment is drawing near when the discord between good political relations and economic relations will be eliminated and when economic cooperation will stop lagging behind good political relations.

Veselin Djuranovic expressed hope that during the visit, agreement will be reached with Algerian Premier Abdelghani and other officials on the further promotion of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Algeria.

Talks Begin 18 Jan

LD182240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2021 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Algiers, 18 Jan (TANJUG) -- The official Yugoslav-Algerian talks, conducted by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Abdelghani and members of their delegations, began in Algiers today.

At the beginning of the talks mutual satisfaction was expressed, it is stressed, over the favorable development of all-round relations and friendly cooperation of the two nonaligned and friendly countries characterized by good cooperation both on the bilateral and on the international plane.

It was stressed that it can no longer be stated that economic cooperation is lagging behind political cooperation because economic relations during the past 2 years have undergone major progress. The two premiers expressed readiness to go on strengthening this cooperation, which is also in keeping with the agreement reached at the highest level. The fact was especially stressed that the two nonaligned countries which belong to the core of the Nonaligned Movement and which advocate the application of the authentic principles of nonalignment, cooperate successfully and express their wish to go on doing that.

Premier Djuranovic and Abdelghani also exchanged information on internal developments in the two countries. In this connection the Algerian prime minister spoke on the emphasis in the social and economic development of Algeria on the basis of the 5-year plan adopted in July last year in which special attention is paid to agriculture, housing, water supplies and better organizations of the state administration as a whole.

The Federal Executive Council president acquainted his host with the most important elements of our internal political development and he stressed that we are continuing the policy and the strategic orientations which we worked out together with President Tito. He also spoke of the results of Yugoslavia's economic development and about the most important measures of the stabilization program, as well as about preparations for the 12th LCY Congress and for the forthcoming elections for the delegate assembly and the highest political bodies of our country.

In part of the talks on bilateral economic cooperation, its present state, the results achieved and further possibilities were discussed. Among the spheres in which there is already successful cooperation, energy, agriculture, economy, public works (roads, ports, etc.), housing construction, light industry, health, exchange of consumer goods and heavy industry were mentioned.

Without going into details, which will be handled in talks at the ministerial level, Djuranovic and Abdelghani stressed the need to develop forms of long-term cooperation and the readiness of both sides to develop industrial cooperation and joint investments. In this, one should proceed from the two countries' medium-term development plans and find points of contact where this cooperation can be successfully realized.

Scientific-technical cooperation was also on the agenda this evening and it was noted that it does not satisfy the needs arising from the level of cooperation achieved as a whole and from economic relations. In this sphere in particular the possibilities should be investigated of this cooperation keeping pace more adequately with economic relations between the two countries.

The two premiers and members of the two delegations agreed that the possibilities of cooperation with third countries should also be examined in the most concrete terms. There had been agreement in principle on this already for some time but there are still no specific agreements where these possibilities lie and with which countries one should cooperate.

The talks will resume tomorrow and they are expected to be devoted chiefly to topical international issues.

Prime Minister Mohamed Abdelghani is giving a formal dinner this evening in honor of his distinguished guest and the Yugoslav delegation. Prominent figures from Algerian political life will also attend the dinner.

DRAGOSAVAC DISCUSSES CONTEMPORARY CONDITIONS

AU151040 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Dec 81, 1, 2, 3 Jan 82 pp 4-5

[Report on interview granted by Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to Marko Lolic and Slobodan Vujica of BORBA, place and date not given -- "freely arranged by journalists" (u slobodnoj novinarskoj interpretaciji)]

[Excerpts] Under contemporary Yugoslav conditions, nationalism is the enemy's banner. This was the case in Kosovo too. It was the same in earlier times. Nationalism has been and remains a manifestation and activity of the class enemy. Its essence is always the same: Antisocialist and antiself-management, anticommunist. Its aim it to deploy self-management and to restore bourgeois society or to establish a Stalinist-type state socialism Dragosavac said at the beginning of his interview.

Neo-Stalinist and capitalist elements get united under the banner of nationalism. They are linked by their common aim: Destruction of the achievements of socialist self-management, equality and brotherhood and unity and the nonaligned policy of Yugoslavia. In brief, nationalism is directed against everything that makes up the essence of our revolution.

Our road of developing socialist self-management, strongly encouraged by the factories handed to workers to manage them and by the first workers councils, was later set up and elaborated in the LCY program.

[Question] Obviously there are no solutions for all the times provided once for all. Along the basic development line, the practice should be constantly checked and advanced, should it not?

[Answer] A constant critical Marxist analysis of what has been achieved, of the scope and the failures, difficulties and resistance and their causes is necessary. But it must always contain a new step, to uncover prospects in the further stage of the socialist revolution while constantly checking the revolutionary ideopolitical role of the League of Communists and its acting ability to work within the system in realizing the historical interests of the workers class.

[Question] The objective reasons, both domestic and worldwide, which in a certain sense limit our development, are not disputed. But this is not everything.

[Answer] Of course. At every new stage, different forces and social strata appear, for which every new step in the building of socialist self-management means a weakening of their privileged position. They are losing ground to self-management. This inevitably causes resistance, sometimes of a very tenacious kind. Ultimately there is the inertia of the old. The birth of something new and its affirmation are neither easy nor simple.

[Question] Not even the League of Communists nor its leaderships are immune to all this.

[Answer] Vacillations occur, indeed, in the League of Communists, its ranks and its leaderships too. It is a special problem to find the optimum concrete solutions at every stage and every period to implement the program aims in practice. It is also a fact that any check, any vacillation actually creates room for hostile forces and provides them an opportunity to appear on the political stage. Experience shows that when self-management has slowed down, there has always been room for the activation of forces that are against it.

[Question] We are also witnessing an increase in criticism in our country, but every criticism is not the same and its motives are not the same either.

[Answer] Marxist social criticism in the League of Communists itself and the critical attitude of the workers class toward the League of Communists should certainly be encouraged and developed. The League of Communists and other socialist subjective organized forces should be enabled, through practice and social criticism, to encourage and direct the development of socialism and gradually prevent antisocialist and reactionary forces, whose aims are completely opposed to self-management.

Bearing in mind the national structure of Yugoslavia and the different levels of development, various antisocialist forces are most frequently manifested precisely through nationalism, be it advocating irredentist, separatist and antiworker concepts of isolation and complacency or bureaucratic-centralist and unitarian concepts.

Our entire development confirms this assessment.

[Question] In which way, with what methods and in which direction should one solve these problems?

[Answer] The 10th and 11th LCY Congresses worked out many ideological and theoretical problems on the line of the LCY program. They focused their attention on the further development of socialist self-management and the enhancement of its material basis.

These decisions also opened up fresh opportunities for the further advancement of equality of the peoples and nationalities. The role of the League of Communists under the new conditions has been worked out: It cannot hold power in the name of the workers class nor in the service of state bureaucracy or technology, but it is the most conscious part of the workers class, situated and active within the very system of socialist self-management in the delegate system.

[Question] Of course, these directions are not under dispute, but slowness in their realization and sometimes departure from the line are.

Stagnation of Self-Management Strenuous Statism

[Answer] There are, for instance, difficulties in implementing the associated labor law. In some places this is reduced to an institutional-organizational problem. There is a great deal of sloppiness, insistence on rights without responsibility, feverish defense of partial interests, willfulness in distribution, irresponsibility in our country.

The enemy dearly wishes to blame self-management for all this, and some individuals are not able to see that all these difficulties and problems are a consequence precisely of the fact that certain elements of "duality" exist in our country: Along with the ever stronger self-management and its ideology, we also encounter theories and slogans and even behavior belonging to the arsenal of the capitalist and Stalinist systems. Our basic problem is how to overcome more successfully the vestiges of the two systems and to prevent their restoration.

[Question] These questions are at the center of attention of the precongress discussions as part of the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress and the congresses and conferences of the Leagues of Communists.

[Answer] Our strategic political orientation in the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress is based on the realization of the need to expand and deepen self-managing socioeconomic relations and the political system of socialist self-management and for a more resolute struggle against everything that opposes it in practice and in theory. All our analyses unequivocally show that the chief problems are precisely in that a great deal of reproduction, and especially expanded reproduction, is beyond the influence of direct producers, the associated labor.

This means that the role of sociopolitical communities, the federation, the republics and provinces in the socialization of certain state functions has not been sufficiently clarified in practice. The banks, and not only the banks, continue to be autonomous in many respects, without sufficient influence by producers and associated labor. All this leads to collusion between bureaucracy and technobureaucratic forces.

Under such conditions, there has been stagnation in the development of self-management and the strengthening of statism in some fields.

[Question] Where are the roots of these difficulties and conflicts?

[Answer] Along with the development level attained and the class nature of society in which there are some vestiges of the old, certain material disparities have arisen at a higher level: A large balance of payments deficit, inflation, excessive voluntarism in economic policy, business operations and distribution, evasion of economic laws... all this makes the elimination of various state-bureaucratic monopolies and group-property behavior more difficult.

[Question] This has led to the strengthening of statism, but now it is "decentralized" in eight places.

[Answer] This is not all. Our aim, on the contrary, is to transfer expanded reproduction to associated labor. However, various obstacles, communal republican and provincial statism, state capital and other alienated power centers stand in the way.

This is one of the causes of the slowness in building new self-managing relations, in associations and links, and it is also a cause of the quarrels among the republics and provinces as well as the penetration of nationalism in this field. Our chief program and solutions do not and cannot lie in a return to centralism and statism at the federal level, nor in the retention of statism at the level of republics and provinces. They also do not lie in reducing the republics and provinces, or the nations, to a kind of cultural autonomy. The essence of the task of our movement lies in developing self-management and, on this basis, the association of labor and the pooling of resources and integration within the republics and provinces and all over the country. At the same time this is a precondition for a greater opening of Yugoslavia to the world which makes it possible to overcome autarkic tendencies, isolation and divisions in the country more rapidly.

[Question] It appears that it is difficult to achieve it.

[Answer] Further, more resolute and more organized action to liquidate various centers of economic and social power separated from associated labor is necessary. On this line, we are under the strong positive pressure of our self-managing basis, the workers class and working people. This was particularly expressed at the third congress of self-managers.

Indeed, there are other pressures too. At the same time, Stalinist "variations" of the development of society are manifested in some communities. Our system is criticized from these positions and our principled national policy is attacked.

In a world crisis situation, under conditions of great difficulties in our economy and of our inability to solve problems with more success and on time and to provide answers to new questions posed by life, our adversaries try to find an opportunity.

More Criticism and Self-Criticism

[Question] It is clearly said in the platform that the further advancement of relations among nationalities can only be realized through a further development of socialist self-management by associating labor and pooling resources.

[Answer] This is precisely what we have particularly stressed in the Kosovo platform, and it does not apply to Kosovo alone. This imposes and obligation on us to be much more self-critical and critical, to be much more prepared and successful in the struggle against those who wish to turn us back, who recommend that surplus value again be administered from the center and those who do not perceive that that kind of role by the federation, as well as of the republics and provinces and all other sociopolitical communities, has exhausted its historical reserves.

It should also be added that in the present economic relations which are also affected by the economic trends and political situation in the world it is not surprising that various nationalist and particularistic tendencies are being manifested. It is also not surprising that the disowning of the federation and the transfer of the constitutional, economic and other functions to the republics and provinces has been accompanied by a manifestation and even strengthening of statism in republics and provinces. We must struggle against it. But the sovereign right of the workers class, the working people of every republic and province to manage the results of social work and income, to control its use and to cooperate on an equal footing in creating and utilizing material resources allocated for common needs at the federal level cannot and must not be questioned because of it. We do encounter such tendencies.

In brief, the further development of self-management demands an advancement of democratic relations among nationalities and a further development of national equality, and this is also an essential interest of the workers class and working people of every nation and people. This is the prerequisite for creating, as it is said, republics of associated labor, workers who form ties and associations over a wide field in a unified Yugoslav area through the process of associating labor and pooling resources.

[Question] The 11th congress pushed to the fore the development of complete self-management, socialization of resources, strengthening and development of associated labor and enhancement of the material position of self-managers.

[Answer] This is our course, and national equality is built on it and self-management developed on it.

There are some people who are inclined to link the occurrence of nationalism in our country now with the "weaknesses" of our political system. They attribute this occurrence to the democratization of society and the abandonment of the commanding role of the League of Communists, the former bureaucratic monolithic unity and the bureaucratic control over society. They do not see that nationalism in our historical and social conditions is latent and that a constant danger exists that it will penetrate to a lesser or greater extent various sociopolitical structures and even the League of Communists.

Not Only the Nationalism of "Them," But Also of "Us"

[Question] But how this danger will be manifested is not something taken for granted or predetermined, it also depends on how much we cut at the roots of nationalism.

[Answer] The manifestation and enhancement of nationalism also depends on how much it is "preventively" combated.

[Question] In a certain sense we are now facing "old" and "new" nationalism.

[Answer] The old bourgeois nationalism experienced a thorough historical defeat with our socialist revolution and national liberation struggle in all our nations and peoples.

Indeed, these groups of "old" nationalists, now emigres, by themselves have never been a danger that would threaten us. This "old" nationalism in itself would never have any strength were it not leaning on hegemonistic tendencies toward our country, were it not able to lean in the new social circumstances on the strivings of bureaucratic-statist forces and privileged social structures in general, which endeavor to stop the further process of self-management, and were it not linked with hostile centers.

[Question] It seems that this was particularly manifested in Kosovo recently.

[Answer] One of the circumstances which enabled Albanian irredentism in Kosovo to be manifested to such an extent, in addition to certain historical circumstances in problems of rapid progress and the erosion of village life, lies in the checks in the development of self-management and in that attention was not paid to the development of a theoretical Marxist approach to the problems of nations and nationalism.

[Question] A political platform on Kosovo has been adopted.

[Answer] It is essential now to strengthen Kosovo comprehensively in the political, cultural, economic and social fields and to direct its development along the line of the League of Communists program. By these actions alone and by organized social action, the occurrences and activities of nationalism and irredentism will be combated.

The League of Communists of Kosovo is now developing true national values and it is resolutely drawing the line between the national and the nationalistic trends. The platform is clear in this respect and one should work to the maximum in applying it. The platform demands of the leaderships of Kosovo, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and Yugoslavia that they should set a realistic blueprint for Kosovo's economic and social development and consistently carry it out.

Association and links of work organizations of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo with respective work organizations all over the country is an essential prerequisite for a more efficient exploitation of the potentials and resources there.

This will also have a beneficial effect on the development of self-management and the strengthening of togetherness in Kosovo and in the whole country. The orientation to a more comprehensive development of Kosovo and to a change in the economic and educational structure will also ensure that more jobs will be created as well as enable a large number of young people to find appropriate employment not only in Kosovo but in all of Yugoslavia.

[Question] Ideopolitical currents are now attracting great attention.

[Answer] By ideological currents we usually understand various stands and trends in parts of social consciousness.

Perhaps it will sound too strong, but one should not overlook the fact that various class ideological adversaries of our political system of socialist self-management have either miscalculated the time when they should appear more openly or, overestimating their forces, they have dared to make an almost frontal attack on our socialist self-managing system. Some people among the protagonists of various currents have grasped the latitude and humanism of our socialist self-managing democracy too unilaterally so that even the enemies feel somehow secure in their undermining activities.

Dialogue and Social Criticism

[Question] But on the other hand this does not negate the need for a constant dialogue of the premises of our program.

[Answer] The need to develop a free interplay of opinions, dialogue and social criticism is undisputable in socialist democracy, self-management and the league of communists. There is no socialism without a democracy suitable to it. But likewise we must not forget that we are a class society and that our democracy is also a class democracy, therefore, we also have class conflicts and not just different self-managing interests. In essential matters and in all discussions, we must be albe to recognize what is indeed true socialist democracy, what is bourgeois democracy and what again is neo-Stalinism.

I will recall a significant thought by Kardelj: "We want democracy in socialism and not democracy as a weapon (of anticommunist forces) in the struggle against socialism." We must really bear this constantly in mind.

OIL STRIKE REPORTED IN SOUTH ADRIATIC SEA

AU172151 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jan 82 p 7

[B. Milosevic and R. Majstorovic report]

[Summary] Kotor, 5 Jan--Oil has been found by the Teknors drilling rig at a dept of 3,300 meters, at the South Adriatic 3 borehole some 30 km from the entrance to Boka Kotorska. This was confirmed today by Danilo Grba, director of the Adriatik basic organization of associated labor, which is part of Jugopetrol of Kotor. The extent of the oil find will be known in a few months. Another borehold, South Adriatic 4, will be started.

Prospecting for oil in this part of the country started more than 20 years ago, when drilling to a depth of 5 km was carried out on land, at Buljarica near Petrovac and Mozura near Ulcinj. In 1973, Adriatik concluded a contract with (Butes Gasoil) of Oakland, which was later joined by Chevron of San Francisco, and "millions of dollars" have been spent on offshore drilling since. The Teknors rig has been drilling since 3 November last year at a place where the depth of the sea is over 340 meters. It is planned to continue drilling there until mid-February, which is about 100 days, at a cost of $150,000 a day. The cost is borne by the American companies and any profit, if oil is found, will be split 51-49 in favor of Adriatik.